

MAHABLESHWAR  
in comfortable cars.  
CHARGES MODERATE.  
Apply to  
**WELLINGTON**  
East Street, Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

ARE YOU GOING TO  
MAHABLESHWAR?  
If so, apply to  
**WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,**  
East Street, Poona.

VOL. IV. NO. 95

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916.

ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA**  
(Companies Incorporated in England.)  
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.**

### P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date  | Steamers | Tons | From    | To    |
|-------|----------|------|---------|-------|
| April |          |      |         |       |
| 2nd   | Salsette | 9000 | Khiva   | 9000  |
| 3rd   | Mandala  | 9000 | Moolia  | 10000 |
| 4th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 5th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 6th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 7th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 8th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 9th   | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 10th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 11th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 12th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 13th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 14th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 15th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 16th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 17th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 18th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 19th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |
| 20th  | Salsette | 9000 | Kashmir | 9000  |

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan  
transshipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date | Steamers | Tons | Connecting | To    |
|------|----------|------|------------|-------|
| 22nd | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 23rd | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 24th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 25th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 26th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 27th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 28th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 29th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |
| 30th | Kovara   | 7000 | Mores      | 11000 |

\*This vessel will call at Bombay on route  
to Colombo.  
For accommodation and further information  
apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| Date       | Steamers | Destination                                                                       |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 18th April | Ugda     | Karachi Coast.                                                                    |
| 19th       | Castle   | Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban                                                      |
| 20th       | Dikwara  | East and South Africa via Sey-<br>chelles and Port Elizabeth                      |
| 21st       | Pandora  | Dubai, Bahrain and Kuwait                                                         |
| 22nd       | Dikwara  | Karachi and F. Gulf East Mail.                                                    |
| 23rd       | Lhasa    | Karachi direct connecting with<br>Swat and Karachi (for Gulf<br>passengers only). |

\*For later arrival of English mail steamer.  
Terms and rates of freight and passage  
may be arranged with Messrs. MACKIN-  
NON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol  
Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and  
Shanghai.

| Steamers      | Commanders | Arrival    | Departure  |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 18th April | 29th April |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 20th April | 31st April |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 22nd April | 3rd May    |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 24th April | 5th May    |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 26th April | 7th May    |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 28th April | 9th May    |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 30th April | 11th May   |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 2nd May    | 13th May   |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 4th May    | 15th May   |
| Yokohama Maru | K. Ogura   | 6th May    | 17th May   |

For Freight apply to:—

**T. IBUKIYAMA,**

Manager.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,  
via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers      | Commanders        | Arrival    | Departure |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| Malay Maru    | 4401 T. Marumoto  | 28th March | 8th April |
| Chosen Maru   | 3918 S. Yamane    | 30th April | 1st May   |
| Calcutta Maru | 3944 Y. Yamamoto  | 27th April | 11th May  |
| Java Maru     | 4490 T. Fuchigami | 11th May   | 21st May  |

For Freight apply to

**Y. ASAI,**

Manager.

Sukhadwala Building,  
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and  
Contractors.

### GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

**HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,**

22, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs Lavatories, Urinals Bath-  
rooms (Lugs etc)

## SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S**

**CITY AND HALL LINES.**

**JOINT SERVICE**

**SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.**

**HOMEWARD.**

| Steamers           | Class | Tons | Leave<br>Bombay | Leave<br>Karachi |
|--------------------|-------|------|-----------------|------------------|
| City of Marseilles | A & O | 8250 | 27th Apr.       | 25th Apr.        |
| City of Birmingham | A & O | 7500 | 27th Apr.       | 27th May         |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and  
dates of sailing subject to alteration or can-  
celment without liability to the Company.  
Concessions granted to Families, Railway  
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,  
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the  
penalty attached to overstaying their leave  
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,  
provided it is timed to arrive within the  
period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly  
qualified Surgeon and an experienced stew-  
ardess.

The A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light  
and Fan fitted in each cabin. **FREE OF  
CHARGE.**

The A. and C. Class steamers have Free Passage  
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Kar-  
achi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard  
Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with  
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—  
**KILLICK NIXON & CO.**

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons, Agents.  
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell  
and Co., Ltd.

## SHIPPING.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

Steamers. Tonnage. Captains. Leave Bombay.

S.S. Hynd 4388 Wm. Kelso 9th May 1916

S.S. Manilla 5091 R. Blake 16th May 1916

S.S. "Scindia" 5105 R. Blake 28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced  
at present on account of the war but due  
notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been  
given up and in the future only three persons  
will be berthed in the cabins that originally  
held four.

**FARES.** Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez 480 960

Bombay to Cairo 480 960

Bombay to Port Said 480 960

Bombay to Marseilles and back

from Liverpool 555 667

Bombay to London via Marseilles

and back from Liverpool 680 942

Bombay to Gibraltar 570 885

Bombay to Liverpool 600 900

Bombay to New York via Liver-

pool and Glasgow 667 1483

return tickets are available for 3 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea

Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-  
geon and an experienced Stewardess and is

fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-  
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the  
penalty attached to overstaying their leave

by reason of delay in arrival of steamer pro-  
vided it is timed to arrive within the period

of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free  
passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Kar-  
achi and vice-versa.

Through tickets to America, or Anchor Can-  
ard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding pas-  
sage, apply to the undersigned—

**W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,**

Agents, Bombay.

## BANKING.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East  
Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital 25,000,000

Paid-up Capital 21,000,000

Reserve Fund 21,200,000

Head Office:

20, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer Point), Cochin.

Agents in New York and South America—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

**FIXED DEPOSITS.**

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One  
year and shorter periods at rates of interest  
to be ascertained on application.

**CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.**

are opened for Approved Customers and in-  
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum  
from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in-  
terest is allowed when the sum accrued does  
not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

payable in the principal Cities of Europe,  
India, China, Africa and Australia, are  
collected.

**DRAFTS.**

are granted on the Head Office and Branches  
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of  
Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Re-  
mittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale  
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares  
and receives same for safe custody realizing  
Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approv-  
ed securities.

**RALPH KIDD,**

Manager.

## CORNAGLIA'S EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from  
annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in  
Fancy Baskets Etc.

## F. CORNAGLIA

83, Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,**

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital Yen 40,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung, Hsiao, Liangyang, Kyojima (Port

Changchun, Calcutta, San Francisco

Darjeeling (Dahly), London, Shanghai

Blanco, Lyons, Hongkong

Hankow, (Nankin), (Amoy), (Swatow)

Hongkong, Hongkong, Hongkong

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

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Hankow, Hankow, Hankow

## BANKING.

**BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.**

Under the patronage of and largely sup-  
ported by the Government of H. E. the  
Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies  
Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana  
and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 4,50,000

**CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.**

Interest allowed on daily balances from  
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000,00  
by special arrangement. No interest which does  
not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

**FIXED DEPOSITS.**

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4  
per cent. and for other periods on terms  
which may be ascertained on application.

**LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH.**

**CREDITS.**

The Bank grants accommodation on terms  
to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its con-  
stituents the safe custody of Shares and  
Securities and the collection of dividends  
and interest thereon; it also undertakes the  
sale and purchase of Government Paper and  
all description of Stock at moderate charges,  
particulars of which may be learnt on applica-  
tion.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.**

Deposits received and interest allowed at  
2 per cent. per annum. Rules on applica-  
tion.

**C. E. RANDLE,**

Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use  
Kamini Oil for her children's toilet, be-  
cause she knows that it is the best of all  
other Hair Oils.

**H. 1**

## THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

**B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS**

**B. O. C. LAMPS OIL**

**B. O. C. PITCH**

**B. O. C. PETROL**

**B. O. C. CANDLES**

**B. O. C. MOTOR OILS**

**B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS**

**B. O. C. GREASES**

**B. O. C. WAX**

**BOMBAY AGENTS:**

**SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,**

P. O. Box 2034

Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

## BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,**

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 15,75,000

Reserve Funds Rs. 11,25,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

Dahli, D. J. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala,

Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, City,

Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar,

Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Shikot,

Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar, and

Jhelum City.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVT'S.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.  
ADVERTISERS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.  
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.  
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisers unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.  
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

**THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893.** The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, Subordinate, Book-keeping, penmanship, etc. Subjects. Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

**ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two days medicines gratis for trial. LILLY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.**

**MAHABESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL.** "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."  
Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

## WANTED

**WANTED for Mofussil High School GRADUATE STRONG IN ENGLISH also B. Sc. Apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3303**

**WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12 three times Rs. 18 per month. Quick and thorough Tuition. Address—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafia Mansil, Wodehouse Road.**

**WANTED—CHRONIC SUFFERERS** to be treated by massage, expert dieting and water treatment. Can go with patients on hill climate in May and June only. Apply to Box No. 830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3304

**WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE** for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

**WANTED—PAYING GUESTS** for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to ST. POURCAIN, Edwards House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

**REQUIRED CHEETALS—Males, Females** or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj 3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

**WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates** for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Patni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

## FOR SALE.

**EASTER CARDS—S. P. O. K. DEPOT,** 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3305

**LADIES and gentlemen** going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

**SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES—**8-10 Gents Brown Willow Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A smart durable walking boot. Price Rs. 7/8 per pair.

**STOCK CLEARANCE—110 pairs R 78, Ladies Black Glace Kid One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/14 per pair.**

**THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,** 612-8 Pallavaram, Madras.

## TO BE LET.

**TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. 11) at Marabana, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Ekandala.** All splendidly situated with stables, out-house, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATTA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. -1016

**TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1043**

## TO BE LET.

**TO LET out on hire a piano.** For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

**TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR** of Queen's Mansions, office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3798

**TO BE LET—GODOWNS in Dalal Street** (near Shree Bazar) Fort. Apply to Sheth BHAGWANDAS GONER-DEHANDAS, No. 231, Hornby Road, Old Police Court Building. 3886

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Doctor A. T. MAHAR VASUDEW VELKAR has contracted to sell to our clients the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.  
Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

## SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fanzadri land or ground whereof the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang was the Fanzadri with the message tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Chevool Wadi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3151 and 3152 and Street No. 11 (1) and bounded on the East partly by the property of Mahadur Abaji Raghunath and partly by the property belonging to the Estate of Pandurang Dinanath on the West by the property of Eymant Sorabji Mook on the North by the property of Ram-rao Anant and on the South by the Oort called Bhang Wadi and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of April 1916.  
LITTLE & Co.,  
Purchasers' Attorneys.  
3306

## THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Humam Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
DAMODHER TRAKERSEY MOOLJEE  
and Co.,  
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.  
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th April, to 29th April, 1916, both days inclusive. 3890

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**S. S. "YETOROFU"** having arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,  
Manager,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

## THE BOMBAY CYCLE &amp; MOTOR AGENCY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the General Power of Attorney granted by me to KHAN SAHEB RAMIAH ARDESHIR ICHHAPURIA of Secunderabad, has been revoked in consequence of my having sold my Secunderabad Branch, and the said Khan Sahab Ramiah Ardesheer Ichhapuria having become a partner of the New Firm.

K. D. WADIA,  
Proprietor,  
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.  
New Queen's Road,  
Bombay, 15th April, 1916. 3901

## NOTICE.

**THE Public** is hereby informed that the business of a Dairy heretofore carried on by the undersigned in the name, style, and firm of St. Bernard Dairy Farm, of Rockfeller & Co., Proprietors, and the goods will thereof has this day been assigned to MANSUKHLAL JAMNADAS SHAH, Esq., who is solely responsible for all debts and contracts.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1916.  
SHAMALDAS PURSHOTAMDAS.  
3903

## NOTICES.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

## THE BOMBAY CYCLE &amp; MOTOR AGENCY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that I, the undersigned K. D. WADIA, Proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, have sold as a going concern the Secunderabad Branch of my firm The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, with all its assets and liabilities, as from 1st April, 1916. The business in Secunderabad will be carried on by the Purchasers on their own account on the same lines as hitherto under the name and style of "The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency of Secunderabad" and they will act as my Agents in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions, including Secunderabad, in respect of all Agencies held by my firm.  
Notice is also given that the undersigned is liable only in respect of all debts and liabilities incurred prior to 1st April, 1916, and will discharge the same, and the Purchasers alone will be liable for all debts and liabilities incurred subsequent to 1st April, 1916.  
Whilst thanking Patrons and Constituents of the Firm, who have hitherto dealt with my Secunderabad Branch, I trust they will continue to deal with the New Firm, and they may be assured that all their requirements will be met with as satisfactorily as possible.

K. D. WADIA,  
Proprietor,  
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.  
New Queen's Road,  
Bombay, 15th April, 1916. 3900

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that VITHALDAS TRICUMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.  
ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, Humam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

**THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO**  
ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Raghunath Dadaji Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 1/15 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 338, New No. 5225, Old Survey No. 1197 and New Survey No. 9163 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 231 and Street Nos. 7-9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mahadur Abaji Raghunath and on or towards the East by the property of a Sweeper's Passage and on or towards the West by the said Raghunath Dadaji Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1916.  
MERWANJEE KOLA & Co.,  
Purchasers' Attorneys.  
3902

## STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of ANNAPURNABAI widow of PANDURANG RALLADIA, late of Bombay Hindu Hindu Inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of December, 1912, and Letters of Administration to whose estate and effects having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency have been granted to Shamrao Ramchandra Dharadhar on the 6th day of September, 1915, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, hereby require to send in writing of their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Administrator at No. 39, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the undersigned his Solicitors on or before the 19th of May, 1916, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Annapurnabai, widow of Pandurang Ralladiah amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which have been duly notified and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of April 1916.  
NANU HORMASJI & Co.,  
Attorneys for the said Administrator.  
3907

## AUCTION SALE

## J. S. MODY &amp; CO.

**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.**  
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

**AUCTION SALE** of 25 Bales Striped Drills, Manufactured in Manchester Petit Mills.

**TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.),** Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop in Ganeshwadi, next to Mulji Jaitha Market, by order of Thacker Mulji Kalidas and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. Alisa Sassoon.

25 bales each 40 pieces striped drills, manufactured in Manchester Petit Mills, No. 47,000/40 yards.  
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within eight days from the date of sale.

**AUCTION SALE** on THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).  
**AUCTION SALE** of Provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.  
A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of attis, ghee, parched gram, pawa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, gourd, of gunny tags and other unserviceable articles etc. Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,  
Auctioneers,  
Bombay, 19th April, 1916.

## AUCTION SALE

## CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

**THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY IS LIKELY TO GET GOOD INTEREST.**

**AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,** at Chhimba Butcher Street, near Two Tanks. Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignees of the estate and effects of Parmanand Itchalal Narotandas, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

**LOT NO. 2.**  
**PARTICULARS:**—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, and Chhimba Butcher Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 487-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1619-420, New Nos. 8743 and 11161, Old Survey No. 1099, 2-1089, New Survey No. 4189 and 4189, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7193-7194, and 7194, and Street Nos. 123-125 and 134 to 142, and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail, on the West by the Duncan Road, on the North by the property of Dr. Makond Balwant, and on the South by the Chhimba Butcher Street.  
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamnaram and Madon, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

**BONA-FIDE SALE.**  
**SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT.**

**AUCTION SALE** of Handmade neatly made Furniture, Sundry, Drawing and Photo Materials, Stationeries, etc.  
Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the 1st floor of the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., at the Esplanade Road, Fort, the following stock consisting of:—

**FURNITURE:**—Bevelled and bent glass show cases, cupboards, chest of drawers, revolving stands, marble top stands and tables, counters, cabinets mirror, big table, etc.

**HARDWARE:**—Personal weighing machines, flower stands, ice cooling machine, spring mattresses, electric apparatus, glass caskets, etc.

**SADDLERY:**—Riding canes, hunting crops, bits, whips, bridles, carved and leather, girths, stirrups, cinches, straps, etc.

**CYCLES and electric accessories.**  
**DRAWING MATERIALS:**—Engineer's compasses, parallel rulers, scales, painting colours, brushes, papers, etc.

**PHOTO MATERIALS:**—Kodak camera photo frames, developing and exposing plates, papers, wash-dishes and other accessories.

**STATIONERIES:**—Envelopes and note papers, pens, pencils, pen-holders, paper racks, pen-racks, playing cards, etc.

**FISHING MATERIALS:**—Fish hooks and other accessories.  
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above are on view and special attention is drawn to the purchasers for the opportunity offered by the Company by disposing of these goods.  
CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Auctioneers.  
Bombay, 19th April, 1916.

## BENNETT &amp; CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

**AUCTION SALE** of very valuable building plots at Lamington Road, near the Royal Opera House and at Sandhurst Road west at the junction of Queen's and Sandhurst Roads facing the sea and in front of Mhatre's Studio and next to "Vasayati Co."

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Plot No. 6, Lamington Road, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots for a term of 999 years.

**LOT NO. 1.**—All that very valuable block of building land known as Plot No. 6, Mathew Road Estate, situate near the Royal Opera House having a frontage of 107 1/2 feet to Lamington Road and containing an area of about 1,436 square yards.

**LOT NO. 2.** A choice block of building land known as Plot No. 1, Sandhurst Road (West) Estate, situate at the junction of Queen's and Sandhurst Roads, facing a frontage of about 208 feet, with an area of about 1,612 square yards and commanding a fine sea view.

The Trustees will be prepared to consent to the issue of a refreshment room for liquor license to a tenant of this premises. Shops will be allowed on both the above plots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their

## AUCTION SALE

## BENNETT &amp; Co. (Contd.)

Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as dining table sideboard, large sofas, card table, hatstand, marble top round table, washstand, furniture, pictures, blackwood beds, electric table lamps, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).  
1 second hand glass fronted, miniature office brougham.  
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.  
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

The property of the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S.  
1 handsome strong slate C. Spring Landau by Andrews, London, roomy and comfortable, in very good condition.

On SUNDAY the 23rd day of April 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Club View" Club Road opposite Breylla Club, Breylla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, dining table, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, teapots, marble top table, drawing-room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suits of sofas and chairs, rich carpets, ornaments, table and hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-stand tables, armchairs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, had stands, verandah benches, cane chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., property of W. K. Smith Esq., proceeded to Shanghai. The property of another gentleman.  
One handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels by Press in very good condition.  
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.  
Bombay, 19th April, 1916.

## AMUSEMENTS

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

## THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every Evening at 6-45 & 10.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

## "THE BELOVED VAGABOND"

Gaston de Nerao learns that his fiancée father must either find a large sum of money or be disgraced. He borrows the money from Captain Walters on condition that he leaves Jane for two years. When he returns Jane has married Walters, so Gaston takes to a wandering life, in company with a boy and a girl whom he adopts. Then he meets Jane, she becomes a widow and learns why Gaston left her. The two are to be married but the man cannot bear the trammels of Society, so he leaves it all and marries Lucia, his companion of the road.

See EDWIN ARDEN as the hero and ERIC MAYNE as the villain.

## "WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH"

A gnat comic in which two jovial tramps try to run a dancing academy and win a big reward, but are discomfited.

## EQUESTRIAN ACTS BY THE WORLD'S SMALLEST HORSEMEN.

Three tiny circus children perform wonderful feats in the ring.

The topical of the week:

## "A DAY ON A BOY SCOUTS' FARM."

and "DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE".

Glimpses into the training of young Britons as farmers and sailors.

Owing to the restriction on the export of films, last week's FATHS GAZETTE could not be despatched. It is expected to arrive by next Friday's mail.

## BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-3, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.  
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PREMISES OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

## EASTER TREAT

PATRONS WILL HAVE THE CHANCE OF WINNING BOXES OF CHOCOLATES DURING THE HOLIDAYS, PARTICULARS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW.

## Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

## GRANT ROAD

## RIPON THEATRE

WILL PERFORM

On Wednesday, 19th April, 1916,

at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.)

## VIRATANAYA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

## ITALIAN GRAND

## OPERA SEASON.

Wed. 19... The Great Japanese Opera.  
"MADAME BUTTERFLY".  
Music by Puccini.

THURSDAY 20th  
"FAUST"

FRIDAY 21st  
NO PERFORMANCE

Saturday Special Matinee  
5 p.m. "CARMEN"  
9-30 "LA BOHEME"

Puccini.  
Cast:—Mdlles. Gonzalez, Russ, Sig. Filipini.

"CACIALLI AND LOIS"  
SUNDAY, 23rd MATINEE

5 p.m. "RIGOLETTO"  
9-30 "LA GIOCONDA"

(Ponchielli.)  
Cast:—Sig. Capelli, Cacialli, Filipini, Mdlles. Derovers, Visoni and Russ.

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.  
Matinee:—Rs. 2, 1 & 8 Ans.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.  
A Complete and High Class Film Programme.  
A MAGNIFICENT 3 ACT DRAMA.

"MISJUDGED"

Starring Herbert Rawlinson, the famous Anglo-American Broadway Star.

COMEDY CARTOONS. NEW WAR





## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**  
Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Corporation Hall, 4.40 p.m.  
Special General meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, at 5.30 p.m. at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Cooperage.  
Mails for Seychelles, Lannu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindri, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mazambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Diwara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.  
Excelsior Theatre: "Madame Butterfly", at 9.30.

**THURSDAY, April 20.**  
Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.  
Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.  
Excelsior Theatre: "Faust".

**FRIDAY, April 21.**  
Good Friday.  
Ninth Jain Sramantaram Ceremony, Madhav Bag.  
Bombay Humanitarian Fund Prize Distribution, Esplanade Road, 4.30 p.m.  
Sandhurst Road, 4.30 p.m.

**SATURDAY, April 22.**  
Excelsior Theatre: "Carmen", at 5. "La Boheme", at 9.30.  
Easter Holiday, Banks closed.  
Jain Conference (2nd day), Madhav Bag.

**SUNDAY, April 23.**  
Excelsior Theatre, "La Gioconda" at 9.30.  
Easter Day.  
Jain Conference (3rd day), Madhav Bag.

**MONDAY, April 24.**  
Easter Monday, Banks closed.

**DAILY.**  
Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 p.m. Cinema and 9.30 p.m. Italian Opera House, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.  
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.  
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.  
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5.45 and 10.30 p.m.

## Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. type-written if possible.  
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.  
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter of article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

## Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.  
ALL BUSINESS communications (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.  
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

## POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.  
Poona, April 18.  
350 Band—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Bugle band should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible. Non-volunteers wishing to join may be enrolled specially as buglers and should apply in person to Sergt. Bugler W. Bond 13 Khan Road Poona.  
351. Signallers—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.  
Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.  
352. Transfer—Cadet E. A. Lawyer is transferred from "P" Company to "Q" Company as a volunteer.  
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,  
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut. Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.  
April 19.  
103. Battalion Duties—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by "C" Coy. during week ending 22nd and 23rd April.  
104. Musketry—The Range is allotted as follows:  
Officers—Sunday, April 30th.  
"K" Coy.—From 17th to 20th April both days inclusive.  
"L" Coy.—From 25th to 29th April, both days inclusive.  
"P" Coy.—Easter Monday, April 24th.  
105. Miniature Range—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. On Tuesday it is allotted to "C" Coy.  
106. Return of Arms—Members of all companies except "H" and "J" must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.  
107. Prize Distribution—Any members who did not receive their prizes on the 14th instant, should apply at Headquarters any evening this week.  
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,  
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Standstill this evening, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

## BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonar and Officers of the Band of the 1st Batta. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6.15 p.m.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE GURUKULA V. DYALAYA.

The fifth anniversary of the Gurukula Vidyalaya will be celebrated at Santa Cruz on

the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant. There will be lectures by prominent pandits and ladies Brahmanas and a select Bhajanik from Agri will give recitations, songs and dialogues in Sanskrit and Gujarati.

## INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Social Conference will be held to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to consider Secretary's report and Treasurer's statement of account.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Hengam, Bushire, Fao, Kowait, Chabab, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Mohammarah and Bagra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7.50 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant. As, however, Friday the 21st instant will be a Post Office Holiday, registered articles and parcels for the above named places must be booked for the Bombay General Post Office by 5.40 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

## A SCHOOLBOY'S MISADVENTURE

While a boarder in the Byculla School, named Melville Frederick, was getting down from the tramcar at the Colaba Causeway, on Monday, without seeing that the road was clear, he jumped just in front of a motor car, No. 3623, owned and driven by Mr. A. Folkes, Assistant Manager, Atlas Assurance Company, which was travelling in the same direction. Mr. Folkes had sounded the horn on seeing the boy trying to get down, and had slowed down his car, but the boy had jumped down and came into contact with the car, which knocked him down. The driver took the boy in his car to the European General Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from slight concussion of the brain, without having any external injuries. He was detained for treatment.

## A FATAL JUMP.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Darabshah Framji Bhagwagar, at Gola Lane, Fort. The deceased lived on the third floor of a house in Gola Lane with his parents. On Monday evening while his mother was in the kitchen she heard an alarm and when she went downstairs she found her son lying on the road. There was also an iron bar beside him. The deceased had, it appeared, jumped from one of the windows by removing the bar which was loose.  
A report of accidental death was returned by the jury.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirty-seven attacks and 33 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Monday, the plague cases being reported as follows: Maratha Hospital 6 deaths; Parel 7 attacks and 6 deaths; Bhuleswar 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Byculla 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Worli 3 attacks and 4 deaths; Kanarpur 1 attack and 2 deaths; Chulika 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Dongri, and Walkeshwar, 2 attacks and 1 death each; Mazgaon and Tarwadi, 2 attacks each; Khetwadi, Midland and Lower Colaba and Fort (North) 1 attack and 1 death each; Dhoobi Talao 1 death; Faneawadi, Market and Girgaum 1 attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 121, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 119 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,271 cases caught, 110 were found to be plague-stricken.

## GRAND OPERA MATINEES.

The giving of Saturday matinees of Grand Opera at the Excelsior Theatre having proved such a boon to the music lovers of Bombay, who have shown their appreciation of what is the most beautiful in the realm of music by crowding the theatre on all occasions, it has been decided by the Management to give an extra matinee on Sunday next at 5 p.m. when one of this clever Company's greatest success "Rigoletto" will be given. The fine dramatic play gives a glorious opportunity for Misses Gonzalez, the beautiful soprano and Signor Filippini's ringing baritone. Signor Filippini playing the part of the famous world-famous air occur in this opera, which is another of Verdi's works. "The Quartette" being considered the finest composition for four voices ever done, and the well-known "La Donna Mobile," "Carmen" will be given on Saturday and "Rigoletto" on Sunday. The prices being from Rs. 3 to 8 annas should draw the whole of Bombay to hear this gem of musical composition, apart from its tremendous dramatic story. An opportunity like this will not come again to Bombay for perhaps many a long year. The plan is at Messrs. Rose and Co., who will book the Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 seats.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)  
CALCUTTA, April 18.  
At the share market to-day coal again proved the principal attraction, and a large and increasing business was reported in these securities which showed an upward tendency. Jute mill shares were neglected and ruled easier for the small business that took place in them. In other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:  
Coal—Baraboni 12/4, Bangal 7/0, Bhushajuri 16/4, 16/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 18/4, Budroohuck 10/4, 10/8, Bhalgora 25/12, Central Dharmaband 18/8, 18/8, 18/10, Borra 8/8, Equitable 40/4, 40/8, Ghusick 15, 15/4, Kurrilad 124, Jumoni 4/10, 4/12, 5, Kuardi 15/10 to 16, Nowagur 18/8, 17/12, Raneeunge 30/8, Singaram (A) 5/2 to 5/8, (B) 6, Sutkidhi 12, 12/4, Sendra 14/12, Union 14/4, 14/8, 14/12, Teetumuri 12/12.  
Jute—Alliance (ord) 967, 368, Albion (ords) 121, 122, Balreders (ord) 850/8, L. 355, Budge Budge (ord) 416, 417, 411, 413, Clive (ord) 125, 128/3, Delta (ord) 414, Empire (ord) 35/8, 34/12, 36, Howrah (ord) 229, 230, Hooghly (pref) 18/8, 18/12, Kelvin (ord) 477 odd lot, Kamarhaty (ord) 350, 351, Kankannarrah (ord) 359, 360, Lawrence (ord) 255, 256, New Central (ord) 355, Northbrook (ord) 32/12.  
Tea—Desai and Parbattia 202, 203.  
Miscellaneous—Chowringhee Property of half per cent. debts, 103/8, Dalhousie, Jute of half per cent. debts, 103/8, Kardah Mills deb., par, Minkiboil Rubber 18, Ryam Sugar 14/8, 14/12.  
Three and half per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 81.8 to Rs. 81.10, and small lots were done at Rs. 81.14 to 82.

## MR. D. E. WACHA.

## RE-ELECTED CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON BOMBAY COUNCIL.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon, Mr. D. E. Wacha, was unanimously re-elected the Corporation's representative on the Bombay Legislative Council. The following resolution, which was moved by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was passed, only these two gentlemen speaking on the resolution: "That the Hon. Mr. Dinesh Edulji Wacha be elected by the Corporation to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly."

Sir Bhalchandra said that none among them was better fitted to represent the Corporation than Mr. Wacha. Sir Ibrahim observed that during Mr. Wacha's long connection with the Corporation, spread over 27 years, his services had always struck the note of sincerity and disinterestedness, and one was glad to see that the Corporation was unanimously appreciating his work by appointing him their representative on the Bombay Council.

## "UNDYING AFFECTION."

## AMUSING CASE OF SCHOOLGIRL AND UNDERGRADUATE.

A special jury slander action of Mann v. Bowden was disposed of in Mr. Justice Darling's Court in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the action was brought in respect of certain statements alleged to have been made by Miss Bowden, who has a private girls' school at Ealing, in regard to a pupil, Miss Mann. The pupil, it appeared, was what was popularly known as a "flapper" (laughter) and she wrote to and received letters from a young gentleman occupying the distinguished position of a University undergraduate, who in some of his letters expressed an undying affection for her. It was all very mysterious and delightful. Miss Mann trusted her innocent secret to her dearest girl friend at the school, who in her turn immediately repeated it to her other dear friends (laughter), with the result that it eventually reached the ears of the schoolmistress. It was in consequence of what Miss Bowden, the schoolmistress, was alleged to have said that this action arose, because it might have been misinterpreted by others. The "undying affection" lasted for about a month, and then the girl showed the whole of the correspondence to her mother, who pretended to be very angry but really was highly amused. Now, added counsel, the defendant's counsel was prepared to state publicly that nothing defamatory of the girl was imputed by the slander.

Mr. Dickens, K.C., made a statement to this effect on behalf of Miss Bowden, and said it had always been denied that there was ever any intention of imputing anything improper to the girl's conduct. The record in the case was withdrawn in termination of the proceedings.  
Mr. Justice Darling. The moral of it is that it is very inexpedient of undergraduates to write to schoolgirls. You see the trouble it causes. (Laughter.)  
Mr. Hume Williams: I hope your lordship's words will have a proper effect, but I fear for poor human nature. (Laughter.)

## HEROIC FRENCH SUBMARINE OFFICER.

The following story is told by the Manchester "Daily Despatch":

An English nurse, the sister of a British officer, just back from Constantinople, fully confirms the report that a British submarine destroyed the arsenal at Galata. She had paid a visit to the ruins for the purpose of satisfying herself that the might of the British Navy had made itself effective!

In a conversation with her she was most enthusiastic about the splendidly heroic gallantry of the French engineer who sunk the submarine Turquoise and took down with him his German captors.

When the Turquoise was captured the Germans determined to turn their prize to immediate use in reprisals upon the British submarines, which were very busy about Seraglio Point just then. Next morning they picked out the engineer from among their prisoners and told him that they wanted him to take the submarine out of the harbour. As will be understood the mechanism of the boat was different from that of any of the German submarines. The Frenchman made ready to join them and communicated to his mates his determination to sink the boat immediately he and the German officers and crew had reached deep water. The submarine was sent to leave, the landing pier and to fire on the approach of a British submarine. But neither the British sailors nor the spectators saw the French submarine rise again. The French engineer had kept his word.

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## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

## THIRD ROUND.

M.A.O. COLLEGE, ALIGARH (5) BEAT CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS (2).

A pretty fast and interesting encounter was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the third round of the above tournament on the Oval on Tuesday, when the Aligarh visitors won by the margin of three goals, the scores being five goals to two. The exchanges which were fast at times were very much in favour of the visiting team, the margin of whose victory just about represents their superiority in attack. The Aligarh forwards tackled and dribbled well. They all know how to shoot when once in the firing zone and their combination was excellent. Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan and Asad Ali were as quick on the ball as their command over it was remarkable. But for erratic shooting "sticks" and the splendid goal-keeping by Sheikh, the Cathedral Old Boys' custodian the margin of Aligarh victory might have been much bigger. The Aligarh half-line gave a rather disappointing display. They lagged far too behind and did not know how to follow up the progress of their attacking line. The defensive ranks of the Aligarh team must therefore show a decidedly improved form if they mean to put up a good fight against the Grant Medicals in the following round. Our representative was informed that the visiting team were handicapped having had to play under some very strange conditions over which they had no control.

Speaking of the Cathedral Old Boys' team, they put up a good fight during the opening period, but as the game wore on some defence fell to pieces, and in spite of some very creditable movements, they were far too individualistic. Their forward work was far too hard on doubt, but, combination being at a discount, they could not have done better. Mellard Belton, Hildeth and McGill were all very conspicuous, and Sheikh's splendid goal-keeping was the only redeeming feature of their defence. He negotiated some stinging spots with remarkable judgment and alacrity.

The spectators were entertained to some very anomalous decisions by the referees, who have so far, generally speaking, acquitted themselves with credit. The most interesting of them was an off-side ruling by Mr. Ward. Midway through the initial period when a bully was being fired at the Cathedral Old Boys' twenty-second enclosure, Mr. Ward was standing at least twenty yards away from the place where the bully was being fired and Anwar Ali came in just behind him as soon as the bully was over. No attempt was made to pass the ball to him nor was he within playable distance nor attempting to play the ball. Mr. Ward turned round and penalised. Anwar Ali for lying off-side behind the referee's back. This decision which evoked some criticism, might have been made in the early period of football or hockey when mere standing off-side was held to be offence. But circumstances have improved considerably since and the International Board both in hockey and football have added explanatory notes as riders to the off-side ruling—viz., that a player to be off-side must—  
(a) be within playable distance;  
(b) or attempt to play the ball;  
(c) or even when an attempt is made to pass the ball to him;  
(d) or if when standing in an off-side position, he tries to fall back to put himself outside with a view to play the ball last played by one of his own team and so forth.

—when standing in an off-side position. Not one of the circumstances mentioned above was applicable in the case of Anwar Ali and yet he was penalised for off-side. For the present we refrain from further criticism on the refereeing in the tournament, but should occasion arise, there will be no dearth of examples of interesting decisions which we have lately witnessed.

Turning to the game itself, Hildeth scored first for the Cathedral Old Boys' team after a few minutes' play. Within the following five minutes the Aligarh forwards went down with a combined effort and Fateh Mahomed scored thus drawing level. Continuing to attack, the Aligarh team secured their second goal through Asad Ali. Soon after the Cathedral Old Boys' drew level, McGill beating the Aligarh custodian with a low and angular shot. A few minutes before the call of half-time Fateh Mahomed Khan scored again for the Aligarh team and the time for respite came with the Aligarh team leading by a goal, the scores being—  
Aligarh ..... Three goals.  
Cathedral Old Boys' ..... Two goals.

The change of ends saw an improved form in Aligarh attack who after missing a number of well-directed shots scored twice through Mustapha Khan and Fateh Mahomed Khan. The game thus ended in a victory for the Aligarh team, the final scores being—  
Aligarh ..... Five goals.  
Cathedral Old Boys' ..... Two goals.

The teams were:—  
Aligarh—Munozar Hossain, Rahamut Khan, and Akbar Hossain; Aboor Khan, Akbar Ali, and Shabbir Ahmed; Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossain, Asad Ali and Hadi Hossain.

Cathedral Old Boys—Sheikh; Mathelone and Mellard; Mathelone Belton and Cowper; Maoura, Hildeth, Gawthorne, McGill and McCaughy.

Referees—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

The following games in the third round of the Tournament will be played off:—  
Saturday, 22nd—Grant Medicals and M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Monday, 24th—Hornes v. St. Vincent's High School, Poona.

The Poona Gymkhana—R. F. A. Kirkee Match will be played off at Poona.

## QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

## DATES FINALLY FIXED.

The following dates have now been definitely fixed for the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament to be held in Bombay in September:—

4th, 5th and 6th September: Parsis v. Mahomedans.  
7th, 8th and 9th September: The Presidency v. Hindus.

11th, 12th and 13th September: Winners of the first two matches.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

Barracough and Irwin beat Rose and Gould, 7-5, 7-5.  
Montgomery beat Sherwood, 6-4, 6-2.  
Crichton beat Graham, 7-6, 6-4.

## TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played this evening:—  
Capt. Spence and Capt. Kirkwood v. Hughes and Murat.  
Rose v. Bell.  
L. J. Baines v. E. Bruce.  
Bunbury v. Kibblewhite.

## FRENCH CAVALRY ARMED WITH BAYONETS.

In an article under the heading "Our Cavalry is Ready" the "Petit Parisien" (writes the Central News Paris correspondent) says that, since the time when the French horse regiments had an opportunity of showing their superiority over the German cavalry, it has been necessary, in order to keep pace with the developments of modern warfare, to reorganise that arm of the French Army, and to adapt it to the special conditions which have arisen out of the present conflict.

At present its reorganisation, instruction, and ability to fight under any conditions have been completed. Composed of men at the same time young and experienced, with its losses in officers made good, it has been armed with the bayonet and equipped for fighting mounted or on foot.

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By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Standstill this evening, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonar and Officers of the Band of the 1st Batta. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6.15 p.m.

The fifth anniversary of the Gurukula Vidyalaya will be celebrated at Santa Cruz on

the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant. There will be lectures by prominent pandits and ladies Brahmanas and a select Bhajanik from Agri will give recitations, songs and dialogues in Sanskrit and Gujarati.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Social Conference will be held to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to consider Secretary's report and Treasurer's statement of account.

Mails for Muscat, Hengam, Bushire, Fao, Kowait, Chabab, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Mohammarah and Bagra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7.50 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

As, however, Friday the 21st instant will be a Post Office Holiday, registered articles and parcels for the above named places must be booked for the Bombay General Post Office by 5.40 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

While a boarder in the Byculla School, named Melville Frederick, was getting down from the tramcar at the Colaba Causeway, on Monday, without seeing that the road was clear, he jumped just in front of a motor car, No. 3623, owned and driven by Mr. A. Folkes, Assistant Manager, Atlas Assurance Company, which was travelling in the same direction.

Mr. Folkes had sounded the horn on seeing the boy trying to get down, and had slowed down his car, but the boy had jumped down and came into contact with the car, which knocked him down.

The driver took the boy in his car to the European General Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from slight concussion of the brain, without having any external injuries.

He was detained for treatment.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Darabshah Framji Bhagwagar, at Gola Lane, Fort.

The deceased lived on the third floor of a house in Gola Lane with his parents.

On Monday evening while his mother was in the kitchen she heard an alarm and when she went downstairs she found her son lying on the road.

There was also an iron bar beside him.

The deceased had, it appeared, jumped from one of the windows by removing the bar which was loose.

A report of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Thirty-seven attacks and 33 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Monday, the plague cases being reported as follows:

Maratha Hospital 6 deaths; Parel 7 attacks and 6 deaths; Bhuleswar 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Byculla 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Worli 3 attacks and 4 deaths; Kanarpur 1 attack and 2 deaths; Chulika 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Dongri, and Walkeshwar, 2 attacks and 1 death each; Mazgaon and Tarwadi, 2 attacks each; Khetwadi, Midland and Lower Colaba and Fort (North) 1 attack and 1 death each; Dhoobi Talao 1 death; Faneawadi, Market and Girgaum 1 attack each.

The total mortality from all causes was 121, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 119 of 1914.

Out of a total of 2,271 cases caught, 110 were found to be plague-stricken.

The giving of Saturday matinees of Grand Opera at the Excelsior Theatre having proved such a boon to the music lovers of Bombay, who have shown their appreciation of what is the most beautiful in the realm of music by crowding the theatre on all occasions, it has been decided by the Management to give an extra matinee on Sunday next at 5 p.m.

when one of this clever Company's greatest success "Rigoletto" will be given. The fine dramatic play gives a glorious opportunity for Misses Gonzalez, the beautiful soprano and Signor Filippini's ringing baritone.

Signor Filippini playing the part of the famous world-famous air occur in this opera, which is another of Verdi's works. "The Quartette" being considered the finest composition for four voices ever done, and the well-known "La Donna Mobile," "Carmen" will be given on Saturday and "Rigoletto" on Sunday.

The prices being from Rs. 3 to 8 annas should draw the whole of Bombay to hear this gem of musical composition, apart from its tremendous dramatic story. An opportunity like this will not come again to Bombay for perhaps many a long year.

The plan is at Messrs. Rose and Co., who will book the Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 seats.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles. Poona, April 18. 350 Band—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Bugle band should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

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## THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, April 19, 1916.

## THE RIGHT OF TRIAL.

We have received a copy of the memorial addressed to the Viceroy by the Jain community of Bombay regarding the confinement of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, in Jeypore jail without any trial and without any charge being duly formulated against him. A memorial on the subject was duly forwarded to his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore on the 6th May, 1915. That memorial, the memorialists state, has not yet been considered and responded to except by way of its acknowledgment by a letter dated 9th May, 1915, from the Private Secretary to his Highness. The Jain community of Bombay having waited so long,—we think too long,—in the hope that the case would be fully considered and Pandit Sethi released, have adopted the only course left to them, and memorialised Lord Hardinge on the subject just before his departure from this country. Unfortunately the time for the consideration of this matter was too short for Lord Hardinge. Nevertheless, we hope that the case will receive due and immediate consideration at the hands of his successor, especially as it involves the question of the right of every individual to a regular trial before a proper court prior to imprisonment. More than this: a mere perusal of the facts of the case is sufficient to carry the conviction to the mind that in this case a gross,—if unintentional,—miscarriage of justice has occurred. The facts of the case briefly are these: Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, who is a Jain resident of Jeypore and a subject of that State, has been kept in prison since 1913 without any offence committed or reason assigned or trial held. Pandit Sethi, ever since he graduated in 1902 from the Allahabad University, has devoted himself exclusively to the cause of education and religious awakening of the Jain community all over India, as will appear from the following passage from the memorial:-

## NEW INDIAN GRIEVANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Indian community in South Africa, it appears, is not to be allowed to live in peace. Yet another "grievance" is now to be added to the already long list of its grievances. And the grim irony of this fresh grievance is that the rights possessed by the Indians in regard to, be it remembered, indirect ownership of immovable property is now to be withdrawn from them. In short, insult is to be added to injury. For, as it is, the law prevailing in the Transvaal absolutely prohibits the ownership of immovable property by Asiatics—a prohibition which in itself constitutes a badge of inferiority and degradation. A way out of the difficulty, however, was found by the Republican Government, who authorised the Mining Commissioner to take transfer of certain property of which Indians were the virtual owners, he being the legal registered owner. In course of time Indians of the more affluent classes, purchased immovable property, and had it registered in the name of some trusted European nominee, who usually protected himself and the Indian virtual owner, so far as was legally possible, by private mutual contract, and to-day a number of properties in the Transvaal belonging to Indians are held in this way, the Indian virtual owner being as a rule the holder of a mortgage bond over the property. Quite recently Indians have begun to take advantage of the Transvaal Company Law that entitle any two persons to form a private company, with or without limited

liability, and having a separate legal persona from that of its members or shareholders. In plain English, a company formed of Indians being impersonal, and having naturally no race or colour, is empowered to become the registered owner of immovable property,—though Indians as mere human beings cannot own any property. In this way many Indian private companies with limited liability have been formed for the specific purpose either of acquiring fixed property, or obtaining transfer of property of which the members are already virtual owners, but which is registered in the name of some European nominee. It would appear, however, writes "Indian Opinion," from a question put to the Minister of Interior in the Union Parliament, that some reactionaries in the Transvaal are becoming much agitated, because they have suddenly discovered that Indians have taken advantage of the legal possibilities to avoid the unjust racial disability imposed upon them by the backveld farmers of the South African Republic of a past generation. It is obvious that the undying colour-hatred and race prejudice exercising these people goad them to perpetuate these ancient feuds. The Minister of Lands is reported to have replied that the Government were considering the matter. It is apprehended that, thanks to the reactionary forces at work, in spite of the feeling of unity among all the members of the Empire which the war is supposed to have created,—the Government are considering the matter from the point of view of a dead and gone generation that lived in a narrow world of its own, regarding coloured persons as mere chattels, and was not interested at all in Imperial relations. But we hope these fears are groundless and that the South African authorities are anxious to act according to the spirit as well as the letter of the Settlement of 1914. And the only way in which they can prove their anxiety to treat the Indians according to the spirit of that Settlement, is by realising, not merely that the law prohibiting ownership of property by Indians is an anachronism unknown to modern civilization, but also that an Indian,—whether a coolie or a trader,—is a human being and, therefore, entitled to own, if he can afford, his own dwelling house or business premises. And above all, we hope they will recognize that he is a citizen of the Great British Empire and take steps to remove from the Statute Book an archaic law that serves no purpose save that of enshrining a piece of bigotry and racial hatred that were better forgotten now.

## Notes of the Day

### Sir Walter Lawrence on India of the Future.

It is one of the highest boons of British rule in India that it has imbued in the minds of all thinking Indians the ideal of free and democratic government. The Indian National Congress and the Moslem League both derive their inspiration from this ideal. But it is one of the ironies of Indian affairs that even those who are anxious to be the friends of the country often miscomprehend her ideal. A recent proof of this is afforded by some novel suggestions on the future government of this country made by Sir Walter Lawrence, ex-Member of the India Council, in a paper which he read before the Royal Institute in London. Sir Walter recognises that England cannot keep this rapidly progressing country in tutelage for ever, and urges that some changes in the government must be made. He condemns the present system as one that leads not to "sane strong manhood, but rather to a wild outbreak of youth in the school."

### Fantastic Proposals.

His remedy, however, consists in a proposal to convert the whole of India into several Indian States with a ruling prince over each, and administered exclusively by Indian officials. British commercial interests must naturally be secured, and Sir Walter proposes to do this through the present executive whom he would transform into advisory officers analogous to the present political officers at the Indian States. The Government of India will, as now, be the paramount power, and look to defence and other distinctly imperial affairs which will logically fall within their cognisance, but subject to this the ruling chiefs will be allowed to rule on the same lines as those in the existing States now do. We do not think that any comment on these fantastic proposals is needed. The fallacy underlying his proposal is obvious. He seems to think that the political demand of the Indian people is based on racial consideration and that what Indians want is not any change in the form of government but in the personnel; in short, that provided those who rule are Indians, the people will be satisfied. This must be mentioned, is not the ideal which any thinking Indian will accept; for it loses sight of the one all important condition precedent, that the Government must be completely responsible to the people at

large through their elected representatives.

### Fictitious Balances.

The new German Budget was the subject of an interesting article in the "Vorwärts" in mail week. The journal shows the hollowness of the parade of figures which are marshalled on the revenue side of the Finance Bill by Dr. Helfferich. The total ordinary "revenue" is put down at £188,000,000,—some £30,000,000 more than last year, and the "Vorwärts" explains:—This sum has been arrived at by the simple process of inserting in the balance sheet the revenue figures of last peace year. These figures are, therefore, fictitious. Neither can the revenue of the Post and Telegraph administration reach the figure of £44,000,000, nor the Customs trade has been reduced to a minimum, and whatever articles of primary consumption are imported, have to remain duty free. Similarly the beer tax cannot possibly bring in £6,400,000, as the consumption of beer has been greatly restricted; and the stamp duty will certainly not yield the sums which were forecast in a peace time. . . . The revenue further contains a balance of about £11,000,000 from the year 1914-15,—a balance which was to be if that year had been one of peace; but as nine months of that year had been war time, this surplus, too, is fictitious.

The Socialist organ makes some more observations to the same effect, with the result that Herr Helfferich's Finance Bill is shown to be,—what it is,—more in the light of a fraudulent bank's balance sheet than of a serious State document in serious times.

### A New Socialist Organisation.

Not the least important changes effected by the war are the cleavage and divisions it has brought about in the political parties of England. A fresh example of this is the establishment of a new Socialist organisation. The chief mover in the matter is Mr. C. B. Stanton, who, with the help of some Labour members and others, has promoted the idea of this new organisation which is to be called the British Workers' National League. Among those who have joined it, it is interesting to note, are Mr. J. Hodge, M.P., Mr. O'Grady, M.P., Mr. J. Seddon, M.P., and other members of Parliament,—and Mr. H. G. Wells. This organisation will run counter to the Independent Labour Party and expects to attract some of their members. Its programme includes national control of vital industries under a joint management, Imperial federation and defence, a common political and economic policy for British States and their allies, national service, universal adult suffrage, and educational and land reform. The progress of this new organisation will naturally be watched with interest by other Socialist organisations.

### Village Tyrants.

Elsewhere will be found the report of an interesting case that came up for revision before the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday. Their lordships, Justices Batchelor and Shah, it will be noticed, were more disposed to believe that the troubles of the applicant—a landholder,—had their origin in what their lordships characterised as the "petty spite" of the village officials, than to put any faith in the allegations of the over-zealous clerk of the Mamlatdar of Khanapur. The case that the village officers resorted to, to get the landholder into trouble, is a common enough trick, availed of by petty village officers when they wish to cause annoyance to persons who are hostile to them, especially where these latter are illiterate and are ignorant of legal ways. The withholding of the receipt of payment or of refusing to accept payment itself, are the most common forms of such annoyances. As the judgment of the High Court has now made it clear that the landholder was more sinned against than himself sinning, it is to be hoped that the punishment will be meted to the village tyrants, concerned, so as to set a lesson to other officials similarly inclined. The illegal and unwarranted conduct of the Mamlatdar, as well as his clerk, are also deserving of severe reprobation.

### French Bengali Volunteers.

The departure of twenty-two Bengali volunteers from French Chandernagore for active service in the French Army is an event which cannot pass unnoticed. In many ways it is an epoch-making event. But more than anything, it is a fresh reminder of the disability under which Indians in British India suffer in being deprived of the birthright of every citizen of a civilised State to fight the battles, which that State may wage for its defence or the vindication of justice or right. India is part of the State ruled over by the King-Emperor and the contrast afforded by the treatment of their Indian fellow-subjects by the French, and that meted out to Indians in British India cannot be overlooked by the people of this country and we trust it will not be overlooked by the authorities concerned. It is many months since Sir S. P. Sinha, ex-President of the Congress, pleaded for the immediate removal of the disability, but no effect is yet discernible.

## THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF  
TELEGRAMS.ENEMY AGAIN  
ACTIVE.ATTACK REPULSED BY  
FRENCH.RUSSIANS NEARING  
TREBIZOND.

## ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

On the right bank of the Meuse after an intense bombardment on the French positions from the Meuse to Douaumont, the Germans launched an attack with at least two divisions on a front of four kilometres, which was checked, the enemy suffering very severe losses.

General Haig reports heavy shelling at several positions and considerable aerial activity.

The Russians after a very severe struggle drove the Turks out of a strong position sixteen miles east of Trebizond and then occupied a village four miles further on.

In the absence of a protest against the sinking of the hospitalship Portugal, the Russian Red Cross has decided to cease relations with enemy Red Crosses, and the Russians have cancelled the mandates of the Russian delegates to the International Red Cross Commission at Stockholm.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that war had not been declared between Italy and Germany, but all commercial intercourse was forbidden by the Italian Government.

Mr. Asquith's statement on the recruiting question has been postponed. It is said that the Cabinet is awaiting a further report on how to raise the men required by the military authorities. The differences in the Cabinet are not denied, but all parties are anxious to preserve national unity.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes, has been presented with the Freedom of the City of London.

## Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has generously offered his "Ment" house to be converted into a hospital for wounded British soldiers. It has an accommodation for 150 beds. All the expenses for the upkeep of the hospital will be borne by the Maharaja. His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the offer.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Rangoon Chief Court, left for Calcutta by the mail steamer on route to Darjeeling on one month's privilege leave in continuation of the Easter vacation.

FRESH ENEMY AT  
REPULSED WITHARTILLERY FIGHTING  
AT VERDUN.

## FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY WARSHIP ATTACKED BY  
FRENCH GUN-PLANE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.

The communiqué says there was only artillery activity at Verdun. It was intense in Avocourt wood and on the front Mort-homme to Cumieres.

A French air squadron attacked the German communications at Metz, bombing the railway station at Conflans, also factories at Rombach and the railway stations at Arnaville, Pagny and Ars-sur-Meurthe.

A French gun-ship attacked an enemy warship in the North Sea from a height of three hundred feet, firing sixteen shells. The majority of them hit the warship.

## LEFT OF THE MEUSE.

## ENEMY BOMBARDS AVOCOURT WOOD

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.

The communiqué says on the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions in Avocourt wood and at Hill 304.

On the right bank there was artillery activity on both sides in the region of Douaumont and Woivre and the sectors Moulainville, Haumont and Les Eparges.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

GERMANS LAUNCH HEAVY  
ATTACK.

## AT LEAST TWO DIVISIONS REPULSED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the left bank of the Meuse there was great enemy artillery activity against Hill 304 and our second line.

On the right bank, after an intense bombardment beginning in the morning against our positions from the Meuse to Douaumont the Germans at two o'clock in the afternoon launched an attack with at least two divisions on a front of four kilometres.

They were repulsed by our curtain of machine-gun fire except at one point where the enemy gained a footing in a small salient in our line south of Chauffour Wood.

The enemy suffered very heavy losses, especially west of Pepper Hill and in the ravine between Pepper Hill and Standromont Wood.

French aeroplanes during the night of April 16th dropped twenty-two bombs on the stations at Nantiolois and Briulles, numerous bombs on Etain and on the German bivouacs at Spincourt and elsewhere.

## GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

## CONSIDERABLE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

General Haig reports heavy shelling about Voormezelle and Dickebusch and between St. Eloi and the Ypres-Commines canal.

There was some artillery activity on both sides about Hebuterne between Carnoy and the Somme and also about Souchez and Noeux-Les-Mines. Mining activity is reported from the Hohenzollern sector.

There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. One of our machines has not returned.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS' ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An Exchange telegram from Amsterdam says that a woman fired two revolver shots at Herr Hibrecht (Liebknecht) in a Berlin street but missed him. A Central News Telegram from Amsterdam says that a meeting at Dresden at which Socialist deputies spoke concerning new taxes was so tumultuous that the police closed it.

## ESCAPED EMDEN PRISONERS FOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuters' Malta correspondent states that two prisoners, one an officer of the Emden, succeeded in escaping, by seizing a boat. They were found in a state of collapse off Sicily.

## ITALY AND GERMANY

## NO WAR DECLARED.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE  
FORBIDDEN

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that war had not been declared between Italy and Germany, but all commercial intercourse was forbidden by the Italian Government.

Mr. Asquith announced that he hoped to deal to-morrow with the maximum number of men that could be withdrawn from industry for the army.

Mr. Chamberlain said that if an Indian army officer died in consequence of a wound or injury received while holding temporary rank, his family would be granted pension appropriate to the higher rank, even though at the actual time of his death he had ceased to hold such rank.

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

MANAGEMENT TRANSFERRED TO  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Bill transferring the management of the Imperial Institute from the Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.

SHELLED WITHOUT  
WARNING.AMERICANS ON BOARD RUSSIAN  
STEAMER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Two Americans, one of them wounded, are on board the Russian steamer Imperator, United States for Marseilles, which according to official advice, has been shelled without warning by an Austrian submarine.

## REPORTED DEATH OF VILLA

## SUCCUMBS TO AN OPERATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 17.

An unconfirmed report says that the nephew of Carranza is bringing to Chihuahua the body of Villa, who is said to have died after the amputation of his leg.

The American commander reports that three hundred followers of Carranza aided the townspeople of Parral and attacked the American troops who were forced to fight a rearguard action from Parral to Santa Cruz.

The Mexicans had forty-one killed. The Americans lost two killed and seven wounded.

## VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The British ship Cardonia has been sunk.

LONDON, April 17.

The British steamer Harrobian and the Norwegian ship Glendoon have been sunk.

## RUSSIAN AIR RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Russian official statement says: Our aeroplanes dropped 50 bombs on the station at Zuzka and northern Czernowitz and returned undamaged.

## ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott is expected in Calcutta during the course of the present week.

It is understood that Calcutta has been asked to provide from 240 to 250 recruits for the Anglo-Indian unit, and that so far approximately 200 men have volunteered and have been, on examination, found to be physically fit to take upon themselves the duties of a soldier.

## CASUALTY LIST.

(Review's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 18.

## WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. O. M. Williams, Welsh Regiment.

## WOUNDED.

Captain H. W. Greig, Medicals.  
Captain P. W. Justice, Artillery.  
Captain D. E. Stoddart, Flying Corps.  
Captain J. W. Streater, Border Regiment.Lieut. J. E. Day, Irish Regiment.  
Lieut. O. L. Fisher, Artillery.  
Lieut. L. V. Upward, Royal Fusiliers.  
Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse, York and Lancaster.Second-Lieut. H. N. Clifford, Leicesters.  
Second-Lieut. T. D. Hamer, Royal Fusiliers.Second-Lieut. E. C. Green, London Regiment.  
Second-Lieut. H. S. Robertson, Flying Corps.

LONDON, April 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

## KILLED.

Lieutenant W. M. Dobie, West Kents.  
Lieutenant E. A. Scott, Artillery.  
Lieutenant E. G. Sutton, Sussex.  
Second-Lieutenant H. V. Cholmeley, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant W. N. Thomas, Flying Corps.

## DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant C. J. Irvine, Northumberland Fusiliers.  
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Newton, Middlesex.

## NOW KILLED.

J. C. Smith, Royal Fusiliers.

## NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. S. MacLay, Scottish Rifles.

## WOUNDED.

Major A. C. Critchley, Infantry Brigade Staff.

Captain I. A. Duff, Dorset.

Captain A. B. Mawer, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant M. F. Ainslie, Liverpool's.

Lieutenant C. A. Brooks, Wiltshires.

Lieutenant E. T. Dobbie, Artillery.

Lieutenant F. C. George, Artillery.

Lieutenant D. O. Moncrieff, Artillery.

Lieutenant J. B. Jaques, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant F. E. Pagett, Grenadiers.

Lieutenant R. R. Pirrie, Medicals.

Lieutenant W. A. Porter, North Staffs.

Lieutenant M. H. Rose, Manchester.

Second-Lieutenant L. D. Fitzgerald, Manchester.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Cure, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant H. M. Price, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant H. Saint, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant S. R. Thorp, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant E. Carlisle, Sussex.

Second-Lieutenant W. S. Jones, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieutenant H. N. Laing, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Sly, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. Temple, East Kents.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Following names of officers appear in the latest casualty list Indian Expeditionary Forces.

## KILLED.

Royal Lancasters, 2nd Lieut. R. W. McConnell. East Lancshires 2nd Lieut. E. L. Saunders. Royal Warwickshires, 2nd Lieut. R. H. Davies, K. Harris, North Staffordshires, Captains E. A. Hart, E. L. Armes. Middlesex, Lieut. H. M. Lepper. South Wales Borderers, Captains J. Farrow, T. C. MacAustin. 2nd Lieut. J. C. Morgan. Owen. Leicestershires, 2nd Lieut. H. Billings.

## NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Seaford Highlanders, 2nd Lieut. D. Geddes (previously reported missing.)

## DIED OF WOUNDS.

R.F.A., Lt. C. C. Hadden, Lieut. L. Baird, Royal Scots, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Edward, I. A. Capt. C. S. Lindsay (I. A. B. O.), Lieut. P. C. Peacock, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Robinson, R. C. Burton. R. A. M. C., Lieut. M. E. Ball.

## WOUNDED.

F. A., Captain C. G. Dowding, Royal Lancasters Lt. Col. H. P. Yates, Captains J. W. Jones, Lt. E. J. Hopwood, 2nd Lieut. O. W. Parkinson, J. S. G. Collier, Royal Warwickshires 2nd Lieut. V. W. Bratton, Middlesex, 2nd Lieut. R. F. Gridley, North Staffordshires Maj. W. A. S. Edwards, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Unwin, G. C. English, R. Russel, J. P. Sill, Shropshire Light Infantry, 2nd Lieut. B. H. Sparrow, Royal Welsh Fusiliers Capt. E. A. Stretch (2nd time), Lieut. A. P. C. Rees, Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut. P. G. Herington B. A. R. Gater. West Riding Regiment, 2nd Lieut. V. F. de W. W. Vredenburg. South Wales Borderers Capt. A. N. Cahusac, Lieut. G. G. Usher, T. L. E. Jones, 2nd Lieut. R. N. Caldwell, Cheshires, Lieut. W. B. E. Parker, A. Mathews, R. E. Turner, 2nd Lieut. G. A. Simcock. South Lancashires, Capt. H. H. Douglas-Withers, 2nd Lieut. C. C. Williams. Loyal North Lancashires, Capt. W. G. Cragg, J. B. Pennefather, 2nd Lieut. R. Hayward, N. Wills, Worcester-shires, Capt. P. Mac Sammerson, Lieut. G. E. Stadden, E. K. Mylee, 2nd Lieut. A. Dunkley, R. C. Marshall, A. H. Davis, B. J. Polack, R. R. Davies, R. A. M. C. Capt. J. Mackintosh, G. J. Bower, Lieut. W. G. Macdonald. Army Chaplains Department Rev. C. E. Dixon I. A., Lieut. J. Shaw.

## MISSING.

Royal Lancasters, 2nd Lieut. T. G. Hall, J. F. Johnson, T. H. R. Daniels, G. Knox. Scottish Rifles, 2nd Lieut. W. Gilmour, C. A. Macaulay. Hampshire, 2nd Lieut. W. F. Dallas. East Lancshires, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Julius, H. M. Brown. Royal Warwickshires, 2nd Lieut. A. D. Arnold, Royal

## ALLEGED FORGERY BY A PLEADER.

## COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

At the Masagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case again came for hearing in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. Yakub Ibrahim Sayani, pleader, with using as genuine a forged document, with criminal breach of trust, and with cheating in respect of certain title deeds belonging to Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimullah.

Mr. B. N. Saher, and Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

The complainant, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimullah, examined by Superintendent Morris said:—About four or four-and-a-half years ago he wanted some money to repair his house. He had about ten or eleven houses. He was unable to read or write English. As he wanted to raise money on the mortgage of one of his houses he gave the title deeds to the accused, who was his pleader, for sorting them as they were all mixed up. The accused gave back the documents relating to his house in Chibhud Gully, Pakmodia Street, and the witness mortgaged it. Subsequently when he asked the accused for the other papers he put him off for about ten or twelve months and then without telling him left Bombay. The accused returned to Bombay after an absence of about a year and the witness then went to see him in June, 1913, and asked him for the papers to be returned. The accused said he had not sorted them but would do so soon. Subsequently as the witness wished to raise another loan by selling his property in Nishanpada Cross Lane for Rs. 22,000, he again went to the accused for his papers when he gave him a bundle of papers saying that they were in connection with the Nishanpada property. The witness then took the papers to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, who on examining them said that the last conveyance was missing. He, thereupon, went to the accused who said he would look for it. In this way, the accused put him off for three months more and finally he could not find the paper. The document was, however, found afterwards by the police with Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, solicitors. The complainant then wanted to raise a second loan on his Chibhud Lane property and asked the accused for the remaining papers, when he said he had not completed the sorting of the papers. The witness then asked him to give them back as they were. The accused then gave him a bundle but did not count the papers. The witness also did not count them as he had no reason to suspect fraud. Subsequently he took the papers relating to his Juckeria Masjid property to Messrs. Shroff, Dinnshaw and Dharamsey, solicitors, who told him that the last conveyance of the property was not among them. A letter was then received from the accused, in reply to a letter written to him on the complainant's behalf, and doubts entered his mind that the accused wanted to practise deception upon him. He received information afterwards from a broker, but before that, he found that all his papers relating to his Mustau Tank property were also missing. He did not know Kazi Ahmed Nurani. He had never pledged any documents with him. He had also never pledged any documents with Keshu Pusha. He did not know such a man. He did not know Punamchand Megha, nor had he pledged any documents with him. Two conveyances were then shown to the witness and he said they appeared to bear his signatures, but he had not signed them. His signatures had been forged on them. He had never instructed Messrs. Patil and Company, solicitors, to draw up a power of attorney for him. He had never signed such a power of attorney.

At this stage the case was adjourned to the 26th instant.

## £2,000,000 WAR CONTRACT.

A claim by a former British Consul at Las Palmas, Mr. Alex. Ferguson, for £2,000,000 commission on a contract for horses with the French Government, representing £2,000,000 was heard in the King's Bench in mid week.

A detail that any such agreement was made is put in by the defendants. Mr. Philip Runciman, of Runciman and Co., shipowners; Mr. M. F. Goodbody and Mr. C. Bennett, of Messrs. Harris and Sons, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

It was stated that the horses had not been delivered. Plaintiff said that at a Hotel Cecil meeting Mr. P. Runciman pledged the "word of a Runciman" that witness should have his commission.

Before adjourning his lordship made an order requiring the attendance of a Mr. Muller, who was employed by the French Government, and was stated to be about to leave England.

Scots, Lieut. W. Mod Farmer, D. C. L. I. Capt. L. W. Murphy, Border Regiment, 2nd Lieut. D. E. Cruickshank, Cheshires, 2nd Lieut. H. S. Kiernui, G. U. King, South Lancashires, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Reynolds, B. V. Daunt, Loyal North Lancashires, Lieut. R. de Chazal, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Manderson, E. L. Tottenham.

## MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lincolnshires, Capt. A. E. C. Baines, Welsh Fusiliers, Capt. G. L. Sinnetts-Jones, 2nd Lieut. H. Birch, E. O. Stanley.

## WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Wiltshires, Capt. J. W. Greany.

## CORRECTION.

For "killed," Cheshires, Lieut. W. Cullimore, read "wounded," Cheshires, Lieut. J. Cullimore.

## MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE

## APPLICATIONS FOR ISSUE OF A MANDAMUS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 18.

The "Hindu" understands that Messrs. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar and C. P. Ramaswami Iyer have been instructed by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Fellow of the University of Madras, to file an application on the Original side of the High Court for issue of a mandamus directing the Syndicate of the University to take necessary action for forwarding the protest of Mr. G. A. Natesan against the resolution of the Senate defining the functions of the University professors, which the Syndicate had refused to forward. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri has also been instructed to file a similar application on behalf of Prof. K. B. Ramanathan in respect of the same matter.

## THE LAST M. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The result of the M. A. Examination held for the last time according to the Old Regulations in March last was declared on the 10th instant. It is a matter of great concern to notice that only 38.8 per cent of the students were thought fit for the degrees. Such a low percentage of passes (which is the lowest during the last few years) is a subject worth inquiring into at the hands of our popular Vice-Chancellor.

To make the matter clear I give for comparison the percentage of passes at the M. A. Examination during the last few years:—

| Registered Candidates. | Passes. | per cent. |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1915                   | 214     | 38.8      |
| 1908                   | 76      | 41        |
| 1909                   | 93      | 53.9      |
| 1910                   | 74      | 45        |
| 1911                   | 95      | 61        |
| 1912                   | 77      | 51        |
| 1913                   | 77      | 51        |

As I have not got the results for three years 1912-15 by me here I will make a suggestion to a resident student of Bombay to supplement my analysis and send it to the Press for the information of the public.

Analysing the results this year by subjects we come to the following tabulation:—

| Registered Candidates. | Passes. | per cent. |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| History                | 89      | 24        |
| Literature             | 54      | 20        |
| Mathematics            | 16      | 7         |
| Physics                | 14      | 7         |
| Natural Science        | 6       | 3         |
| Chemistry              | 20      | 11        |
| Philosophy             | 15      | 10        |

Looking over the above tabulation I would ask anybody to reply whether there was anything wrong with the History students specially to bring about such a low percentage of passes or whether the examiners were particularly strict.

Taking into consideration the low percentage of passes I would suggest to the University to reconsider the result and bring out a supplementary list and thus earn the grateful appreciation of the deserving among the plucked majority (61.7 per cent).—Yours, etc.

S. P.

Hyderabad, Sind,  
April 16.

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PARSI ROWDIES  
DENOUNCED.

## "GREATEST" PARSI MEETING.

TRIBUTES TO SIR JAMSETJEE'S  
MANLY ATTITUDE.

A crowded meeting of Parsi ladies and gentlemen was held yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre to condemn the action of the opponents of the Town Hall meeting and to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for his manly attitude. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity and a large number of late-comers could not find even standing room. The proceedings were marked by scenes of the utmost enthusiasm.

The Hon. Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha on entering the theatre was accorded the most enthusiastic welcome, the assembly cheering him for some minutes together. Among others whose appearance on the platform was greeted with cheering were Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Dorab Tata, and Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia. The proceedings were marked by scenes of the utmost enthusiasm, the mention of the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, evoking rounds of cheering. Speeches were made condemning the action of the opponents of the Town Hall meeting and praising the manly attitude adopted by Sir Jamsetjee on that occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Rustumji Byramji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria, Sir Dinshaw Petit was voted to the chair.

## CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, addressing the assembly, gave a detailed account of the happenings of the Town Hall meeting and said that when the organisers of the meeting found that the Hall had been filled with the opponents of the meeting who had gone there four hours before to break up the meeting, they requested the leaders of the opponents to make room for Sir Jamsetjee, and others to come in and take their seats on the platform. This was flatly refused and an assault was made on the gentleman who had gone on the platform to make that request. Proceeding, Sir Dinshaw explained there remained no alternative but to hold the meeting on the steps, which was then done. Immediately after the proceedings were over a tremendous rush was made from the Hall towards the steps and not only Sir Jamsetjee but an attempt was made to assault his person. And the speaker asked who were the men who did not hesitate to do such things? They were the men whose fathers and grandfathers must have benefited a great deal by the magnificent charities of the Jamsetjee family. Thousands of them must have received their education in institutions founded by the munificence of that family. And those were the ungrateful persons who behaved in a most disgraceful fashion towards the bearer of that name—a name which had spread the fame of the Parsi community throughout the world.

## INSTIGATORS MORE CULPABLE.

But, Sir Dinshaw asked, who it was that most deserved their condemnation for the disgraceful scenes at the Town Hall? Misleading and inciting uneducated persons were nothing less than holding a red rag before a bull; and therefore the instigators were more culpable than the offenders themselves. The newspapers and persons who pulled the strings from behind the scene indulged in a regular crusade of gross misrepresentations and falsehoods which had nothing whatever to do with the object of the Town Hall meeting. They made the most baseless assertions that this requisition to Sir Jamsetjee was the thin end of the wedge thrust by a section of the community to dispose of their Tower of Silence property, etc. They played upon the religious susceptibilities of the less educated of the community. They warned the ladies against attending the Town Hall meeting. No one ever apprehended any disrepute would be shown, much less abusive words towards ladies. The Parsis prided themselves upon their traditional chivalry towards the fair sex. But those relied on that tradition unfortunately received a rude awakening and they now know that there were persons among the community who could glory in these deeds. They had not words enough to denounce the conduct of those persons who behaved so disgracefully on such a solemn occasion. The organisers of the Town Hall meeting made the requisition to Sir Jamsetjee because they knew that if the requisition had been sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat it would have been rejected by them.

And what was the object of the Town Hall meeting? They had called that meeting to do honour to the memory of a man who was loved and revered throughout the country, whom Lord Hardinge had described as a "great Parsi, a great Indian and a great Imperialist" (loud cheering) to whom Lord Hardinge made a touching reference even shortly before leaving the shores of India. He (the speaker) meant the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (Renewed cheering which lasted for several minutes).

## DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The speaker concluded by praising the manly attitude of Sir Jamsetjee.

pleasure against those who created the disgraceful scenes, and against the individuals and newspapers that incited them, on the occasion of the Anjuman meeting held in memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on Sunday, the 9th April, 1916, and expressed its opinion that such conduct was calculated to discredit the community, and to lower its name and reputation.

Mr. Wadia, moving the resolution, said he was one of the seven trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds. Of these four questioned Sir Jamsetjee's right of convening a meeting of the Anjuman. But he asked them to remember that of the four trustees who had sent in a protest to Sir Jamsetjee, two were among the signatories to the protest made about a decade ago against the trustees' claim to call a meeting. The speaker was thoroughly convinced that it was Sir Jamsetjee's undoubted right to call a meeting of the Anjuman. He next referred to the disgraceful scenes enacted at the Town Hall meeting and said he had been told by Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, once Advocate-General of Bombay, who had been inside the Hall, that many of the opponents who had taken up seats on the platform at the Town Hall smelt of liquor. (Loud cries of "shame"). The speaker concluded by advising the community not to have any leader at all as he was afraid attempts would be made to usurp the leadership.

Mr. Kershaep R. Dadachanji, seconding the resolution, condemned the attacks made on the ladies at the Town Hall.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, supporting the resolution, said he felt humiliated as a Parsi that some of his co-religionists should have behaved in a disgraceful fashion at the Town Hall. He had spoken to Mr. J. D. Inverarity, who was of opinion that any member of the community, however humble, had a right to call a meeting of the Anjuman.

Mr. Rustam P. Modi, further supporting the resolution, said it was a blot on the fair name of the Parsi community that disgraceful scenes should have been witnessed at the meeting called to do honour to the memory of the greatest Parsi that ever lived.

Mr. Nusservanji S. Kvani further supported the resolution. He said he had stopped the "Jame-Jamshed" coming into his home some years ago and he asked the assembly to do the same.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

## SIR JAMSETJEE'S MANLY ATTITUDE.

Sir Dorab Tata then moved the second resolution which was as follows:—

"This meeting expresses its deep sense of appreciation and admiration of the firmness and public spirit with which the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., performed his duty as head of the community, in connection with the Anjuman meeting convened by him for Sunday, the 9th April, 1916, in memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah, and assures Sir Jamsetjee of its constant affection and confidence in him. This meeting requests its Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., to forward a copy of this resolution to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart."

Sir Dorab in moving the resolution, observed that the community had continued to be loyal and grateful to Sir Jamsetjee who had considerably risen in their estimation. The only responsible party for the disgraceful scenes were those who misled the uneducated section of the community. They tried their best to intimidate Sir Jamsetjee and when they found Sir Jamsetjee undaunted they engaged hirelings to act as hooligans. The sensible portion of the community supported Sir Jamsetjee and they were glad to have that afternoon the opportunity of expressing their confidence in their leader. He asked the assembly not to support the papers that had incited the rowdies.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, who on rising to second the resolution was received with loud cheering, condemned the scenes witnessed at the Town Hall meeting. He quoted the manly reply given by Sir Jamsetjee when his friends informed him of the grave risk to his personal safety which he would incur if he went to the Town Hall meeting. The following was the manly reply given by Sir Jamsetjee:—"I will go there, come what may. I don't care if they use violence towards me. I will not fail to do my duty even if I should die in doing so." These, the speaker said, were the manly words of Sir Jamsetjee. The speaker next recounted the many benefactions of the Jamsetjee family for the Parsis.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talparchan, supporting the resolution, said this was absolutely the greatest and most remarkable Parsi meeting that he had ever seen. He appealed to the assembly not to support the papers which had incited the rowdies.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia who was received with loud cheering, supported the resolution, which was further supported by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and carried, the whole assembly standing and wildly cheering.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated at 8-15 p.m.

## THE PARSI DISPUTE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will publish in your paper the following contribution, which I have also sent to the "Prajā Mitra and Parsi." As the matter affects the whole community, all its members should hear both sides of this important question.—Yours, etc.,

COWASJEE JEHangIR.

18th April, 1916.

To THE EDITOR, "PRAJĀ MITRA AND PARSĪ."

Sir,—As in your leading articles of the 11th April, 1916, and various previous articles in some of which I have been named, you have tried to make out that as a signatory to the protest sent by Sir P. M. Mehta and others gentlemen in 1904, to the Trustees of the funds and properties of the

Parsi Panchayat, I must be taken to have admitted Sir Jamsetjee's claim to call a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman, will you allow me to state that your contention is without any valid foundation? When signing that protest I had not the least idea of asserting that Sir Jamsetjee was entitled to call a meeting of the Anjuman, and I am sure none of my other co-signatories including Sir Pherozeshah could have had any such idea. The protest was intended to prevent the holding of an Anjuman meeting to decide on a question which the signatories considered was not within the jurisdiction of such a meeting. The chief of the persons about to call the meeting was the then Sir Jamsetjee himself. Hence it would have been absurd for the signatories to assert that Sir Jamsetjee was entitled to call such a meeting in his own right, and Sir Pherozeshah who drafted the protest was the last man to commit such an absurdity. The sentence in the protest which refers to Sir Jamsetjee and on which you seek to base his claim was not in any way meant to enhance his position but to limit it. After asserting the limited nature of the powers of an Anjuman meeting, and after throwing doubts on the validity of the appointment of the Trustees who convened such meeting, Sir Pherozeshah has gone on to assert that Sir Jamsetjee's own meeting was only the creation of "such a meeting" i.e., a meeting with limited powers convened by the Trustees the validity of whose appointment was doubtful, and that Sir Jamsetjee's position was merely that of a "Chairman," i.e., of one who took the chair at such meetings, not that of a chief or leader having any other authority over the community. This is the plain meaning of the passage in the protest, and it is only by taking on to it your own proposition that Sir Jamsetjee's own meeting is to be called the meeting over which he is to preside, that the inference you seek to derive from the passage has been drawn. I deny your proposition, for a "Chairman" means only one who takes the chair and presides at a meeting, and there is no necessary implication in the word of the right to call the meeting. The chairman is very often elected at the meeting itself, and so it is, not even possible for him to call the meeting, and even when a chairman is permanent he does not necessarily call the meeting in every case; each society has its own rules as to who is to call the meeting. In the Parsi community the rule is for the Trustees to do so. I am quite sure that Sir Pherozeshah when he drafted the protest could not have had any idea that the use of the word "Chairman" implied the power to convene meetings, for that would have stultified his own argument as shown above.

What occurred both before and after this protest confirms my statement. In 1877 the holder of Sir Jamsetjee's title was for the first time appointed by the community. From that time up to the year of the protest there were at least fifteen requisitions to the Trustees asking them to convene meetings of the community, and no less than nine of them were signed by Sir Pherozeshah himself. Not a single requisition was sent to Sir Jamsetjee. Sir Pherozeshah who took a prominent part in the first appointment, would have protested, or at least would have refrained from signing such requisitions; if he had thought that the Anjuman in making the appointment had intended to invest Sir Jamsetjee with the privilege of calling its meetings. Even after the protest no requisition was ever sent to Sir Jamsetjee until the one in dispute, although four have been sent to the Trustees. Further, and what is very much to the point, several of the legal gentlemen mentioned by you in your article of 11th April who had signed the protest of 1904, signed the requisitions to the Trustees and many of them took part in the meetings convened by them. I will quote only one instance, that of the requisition which resulted in the Anjuman meeting of 10th December 1909 for petitioning Government to grant to the Parsi community separate representation on the enlarged legislative councils. At least five of the legal gentlemen named by you have signed this requisition, viz., Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, F. S. Talparchan, Ardeshir Framji, Jivaji, D. Ghandhi, and Rustam K. R. Cama. Could any of them have thought that the proper person to convene such a meeting was Sir Jamsetjee and not the Trustees? You have also sought to argue in your articles that the gentlemen who signed the protest thereby denied entirely the right of the trustees to convene Anjuman meetings. Now it is true that in the protest the defect in the appointment of the trustees is pointed out explicitly with a view to discharge the authority of a meeting convened by them. But no denial in the protest is there of an absolute denial of their right, or a categorical assertion that the meetings convened by them were void. Sir Pherozeshah knew the facts too well to make such assertions for he would have been at once asked why he had himself been an active party to such void proceedings for over a quarter of a century. He at least could not have pleaded ignorance as to the defects in the appointment of the trustees. The subsequent conduct of the other legal gentlemen who signed requisitions and took part in meetings proves the same, viz., that they did not infer from the protest that such proceedings were invalid merely because of the defect in the trustees' appointment.

Even that defect has now been cured by the decree in the suit in which I was myself one of the plaintiffs. Yet strangely enough it is now argued that by the decree the trustees have lost the privilege which they possessed before. One may well wonder how this has come about. The question as to who was to call Anjuman meetings was not a point in dispute in the suit, and is not referred to either in the issues, judgment, or decree. Nobody understood at the time that the decision in that suit affected the privilege in any way. As one of the best proofs of this I may cite the fact, that a year after the decision of the suit in November, 1908, the requisition of December 1909 referred to above was signed by three out of the seven plaintiffs in that suit viz., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Mr. Rustumji Behramjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel. Can it be that these

gentlemen as well as myself misunderstood the aim and the result of the suit we had ourselves filed? Can it be that the five Parsi legal gentlemen picked out of your own list also misunderstood the decision in which the keenest interest was taken by the whole community? The fact is that the suit was intended to bring the trustees closer touch with the community and make them more representative, not to put them further apart.

It is only because the trustees have within the last year or two done two, or three things which are displeasing to a certain class of the community that their legitimate powers and duties are now denied, a proceeding which is neither fair nor wise. In trying to show their displeasure towards the trustees, the gentlemen displeased are trying to enlarge unduly the powers of an individual viz., Sir Jamsetjee, a short-sighted policy which Sir Pherozeshah would have been the first to disapprove of. Of course I mean no personal disrespect to Sir Jamsetjee, but one has to speak plainly on questions of principle.

I need hardly say that I am, and hope ever to remain, the best friend and well-wisher of Sir Jamsetjee and his household. In proof of it I may just refer to the humble part I played in securing for the present Sir Jamsetjee the same dignity and position as his predecessors enjoyed. The late Sir P. M. Mehta and a good number of the educated Parsis were greatly averse to our proposal of conferring on Sir Jamsetjee the said honour. It was only after various long meetings of both the sides held at my house that Sir Dinshaw Javer and myself were able to secure the acquiescence of Sir P. M. Mehta and his side to the object which Sir Dinshaw Javer and myself had at our heart, and our efforts resulted in the unanimous resolution passed at the Anjuman meeting which followed. In doing this I followed the footsteps of my late revered father, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who, with the late Mr. Sorabjee Bungal, had made similar efforts on behalf of Sir Jamsetjee in 1878—Yours etc.

COWASJEE JEHangIR.  
Readymoney House,  
Malabar Hill,  
17th April, 1916.

## BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

## FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The event of the 1st half of April was the opening of the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital, which the Branch supplied during the fortnight with a second consignment of hospital equipment comprising some 5,300 articles such as bed linen, pyjamas, dusters, towels, etc. The usual weekly consignments of comforts to the value of about Rs. 1,500 were sent to the Colaba, Marine Lines, Lady Harding, St. George's and J. J. Hospital. To the Colaba Hospital we have sent during the fortnight large numbers of khaki bags, towels, handkerchiefs, underclothing, shoes, etc., in all 1,227 articles also 127 hosiery bags for men and 24 for officers.

On the closing of the Bombay Presidency Hospital, Alexandria, the Officer-in-charge wrote:—"I would like to take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency and the women in the Women's Branch for all the interest you have taken in and all the help you have given to this Hospital, an interest that never flagged and a help that never ceased. I always felt safe that I should not run short of necessary articles for I knew that at the other end of the cable was an organization which could and would send me anything in reason and send it at once. I shall always look back with gratitude and pleasure to the relations which subsisted between the Hospital and the Women's Branch. My only regret is that they are so soon coming to an end."

Three hundred special bags each containing 1 shirt, 1 vest, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 towel, 1 piece soap, 1 comb, and tooth brush were given to invalids leaving hospital ships Loyalty and Assaye and hospital ships leaving Bombay, have been supplied with comforts as usual. 367 kit bags were given to men passing through Bombay. Several cases of clothing and 78 cases of comforts were sent to Bura, and put on ambulance trains and hospital ships, also to British and Indian troops.

We have found it impossible to meet all the demands we have had for gramophones. We would be very grateful for any gifts of the same.

The advent of the hot weather has created a demand for Jost fans but they also are unavailable in Bombay, we want half a dozen badly for the Persian Gulf.

## THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

The Students' Circle celebrated their third anniversary on Sunday the 16th instant at the Kewladi Municipal School. Mr. B. G. Horniman was in the chair. Mr. M. N. Talpade introduced the Chairman of the meeting as a person who has thoroughly understood the minds of Indians and had identified himself with their aspirations. He described him as one of the few Englishmen who believed that India's greatness would reveal itself in true colours only when her people were given the right to govern her, and that political reform was the panacea for all other reforms in the growth of a nation. Mr. W. P. Kabadi read the Report of the Circle for the year 1915.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length. He was glad to meet the members of the Students' Circle on the Anniversary Day of their Society. He approved of their objects and suggested to them to make their Circle a Students' Circle, open not to Hindus alone, but also to their brethren of the Muslim, Parsi and Christian communities. If they looked to him for advice he would not put himself in a grandfather's chair and tell them to steer clear of politics. As a politician which he was before everything else, he would urge on them the necessity of studying the politics of their country. He believed in the fitness of educated Indians for the government of their country, and as the future of India depended on the

## NEW FORM OF TRIAL.

## REVOLUTION IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

It should remain for ever a wonderful testimony to the English character that in the middle of a European war the Legislature has made a revolution in criminal procedure, says the legal correspondent of "The Times." There are critics who deprecated such action when the minds of men were dominated by other and vital business; and, no doubt, the provisions of the Indictments Act, 1915, which will come into force on April 1, may yet prove to be ill-directed in some parts. Nevertheless, the measure will relieve our Criminal Courts of a long-standing popular reproach. Henceforth, a man may be proved by evidence to be a guilty, cannot hope to escape the penalty of his offence by a mere legal quibble. A glance at the past will show the drastic nature of the innovation made by the new statute.

No chapters in our legal records provide more startling reading than those which tell how hundreds of undoubted felons have been set at large merely because ingenious counsel had found some slight error or some word omitted in the drawing of the indictment. Indeed the public could not be blamed if they thought at times that legalism had run mad. Miscarriages of justice were frequent, because of a pedantic devotion to technicalities.

THE CASE OF LORD CARDIGAN. The acquittal of the Earl of Cardigan in the House of Lords in 1841 is a notable example. He was indicted for feloniously shooting at Captain Harvey, a member of Phipps Tuckett with intent to murder him. The charge arose out of a duel in which Captain Tuckett was wounded. It was submitted for the prisoner that the case failed because Captain Tuckett's name in full as given in the indictment had not been proved by the prosecution. The name proved was Harvey Tuckett only; the other names were not proved. Lord Denman, who presided, and all the other Lords—among them, Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Abinger—took the view that the indictment had not been proved, and the prisoner was therefore discharged. It was on that occasion that the Duke of Cleveland qualified the customary formula, and said, "Not guilty legally; upon my honour." Many similar cases which brought discredit on the administration of justice in our Criminal Courts are on record. But such things can never happen again after April 1.

There is a businesslike simplicity about the new Act. Its phrasing is simple and direct, and it is to be hoped, sufficiently comprehensive. A schoolboy could read and understand any section of it. It is right that it should be so, because section 6 is designed to impose penalties in costs "where it appears to the Court that an indictment contains unnecessary matter or is of unnecessary length, or is materially defective in any respect." The need of such a provision will be obvious to anyone who has ever listened to the medieval rignarole in some indictments about the accused "not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the devil," etc.

AN INDICTMENT 90 YARDS LONG. Sir Harry Poland, in an introduction to an admirable little book on the Act written by Mr. Herman Cohen (Stevens, 2s. 6d. net), recalls a remarkable indictment which was once drawn by Lord Justice Bowen in a Government prosecution. That indictment when engrossed on parchment and presented at the Old Bailey was 90 yards in length and contained 145 counts. Sir Harry Poland comments upon the cumbersome and sometimes amusing language to be found in indictments, and he points out that even as recently as December, 1914, in the case of Rex v. Ahlers (31 "The Times" Law Reports, 141) it was alleged that the prisoner had been "seduced by the devil." The old-fashioned lawyer who reverses such archaisms will be shocked to find that according to the rules made under the Act, "figures and abbreviations may be used in indictment for expressing anything which is commonly expressed thereby." He will be equally shocked to be told that:—

The statement of offence shall describe the offence shortly in ordinary language, as far as possible the use of technical terms, and without necessarily stating all the essential elements of the offence. Nothing could be simpler than the new form of indictment for murder:—

Statement of Offence.  
Murder.  
Particulars of Offence.  
A.B., on the day of— in the County of— murdered J. S.

This is the chief but not the only innovation in the Act. Mr. Cohen rightly questions the wisdom of omitting the word "feloniously," or the phrase "of his malice aforethought." It might have been well to retain words which drew distinctions between degrees of gravity in crimes.

## BENARES CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, April 18. In the postal murder case the accused who made the statement to the police is not Parashchandra Baral but Parashchandra Bose, a resident of the village of Chandai, in the district of Barisal. He was a dealer in jute seeds here.

The Down Punjab Mail reached Calcutta several hours late on Monday on account of a violent storm experienced between Mogalsai and Dinapur. Other minor traffic detentions also took place.

Rising young men of the present time, it was essential for them to equip themselves with the knowledge of the political needs of their country even during the time of their studentship. For then alone, on leaving their schools and colleges, they would be ready to enter on public life. The proceedings came to a close after the Chairman was thanked and garlanded.

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## ENGLISH CHAPLAIN IN AUSTRIA.

### FEELING ABOUT THE WAR.

#### VISIT TO SLATIN PASHA.

Authentic information by competent observers in enemy countries is very difficult to get, and although owing to the circumstances the Rev. H. E. Simpson, of the House of Charity in Soho, who was one of a Red Cross unit of 25 persons detained in Serbia and Austria from the 9th November to the middle of February, had a very limited field of observation, his evidence is valuable. Mr. Simpson (writes the London representative of the "Manchester Guardian") went to Serbia by licence of the Bishop of London to act as chaplain to the many Red Cross units which were gathering there to fight the typhus epidemic at the time when the big attack on Serbia was pending. It was on the 9th November (like a good Londoner he remembered it as Lord Mayor's Day) that the Austrians entered Vranje, where the unit of the Anglo-Serbian Relief Fund that was known as "Dr. Berry's Unit," to which he had become attached, were attending to wounded Serbians.

Of the sights Mr. Simpson saw in Serbia he will only say that it was war, and he saw many distressing and terrible things; but he thinks the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers, on the whole, behaved humanely. There was no looting at Vranje or anywhere that he saw, although when in the train which brought him and the unit as prisoners to Austria he was told that the silver and valuables from Prince Alexis of Serbia's house was in the neighbouring compartment. The unit was kept for over two months in Vranje attending (as they volunteered to do) wounded Austrians. The Serbians, as they recovered, were sent into internment, and the same seemed to be done to the peasants and country folk.

#### A POLITE PRUSSIAN.

Mr. Simpson's treatment in Austria was uniformly good. Even a Prussian officer whom they met in the train was very friendly. It was a rather curious incident. There was a sergeant and a soldier in their carriage to keep passengers out, but a Prussian captain came in and said that, hearing there were English in the train, he had come to visit them. He spoke English well, and said that he had played in the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon. Nothing was said about the war, and when they got to Budapest he asked, as there was some time to spare, if they would like to see the town, and a dozen of the unit saw Budapest in this remarkable way. Mr. Simpson noticed that most of the shops were shut, and there were very few men about the streets, but as it was a Sunday that might be a partial explanation. The Prussian captain with an Imperial courier travelling back with dispatches from Constantinople.

When they arrived at Vienna their escort telephoned to the American Embassy, and an American official did all he could for them. They were allowed a day to go about and see Vienna without any escort. Mr. Simpson was naturally impressed by the fact that, although they were at first in one party, the men wearing khaki, no sign of ill-will or discourtesy was shown to them in the streets. At the Pohl Restaurant they entered like other people and lunched very well. The waiters were as polite as other waiters, and exchanged their money, "doing them a little, just like other waiters." There were many ladies skating, but there were very few men about. The tramway cars were in the charge of women. There was a notice in the restaurant saying that each person could only have one piece of bread, but the food did not seem inordinately dear.

#### SLATIN PASHA.

Dr. Berry and Dr. Christopherson had friends in Vienna, and they dined there and visited several times that remarkable man Slatin Pasha, once British Inspector General of the Sudan, and who was with Gordon in Khartoum, and was afterwards imprisoned by the Mahdi for several years. Slatin Pasha was very kind to them, and they saw a little of Austrian social life there and at Bludenz.

Mr. Simpson did not expect the Austrians to show before them any sign of doubt as to the issue of the war, but he thought that the confidence they manifested was quite genuine, although on the other hand the soldiers they had seen at

Vranje were tired and weary with the war. The people they met in Austria took this polite line: "Someone's got to win, and we hope and believe that we shall be the ones who will." The Austrian papers and the Austrian people followed the ingenious German theory that France and Russia were fighting for England, and that the English had been sitting secure in their island but were now being devastated by Zeppelins.

Mr. Simpson was told that the Allies had lost and had been smashed everywhere. His reply was that he did not know what had happened in the last three months, but when he was in Serbia the Germans were at the gates of Riga and were going to be in Petrograd in a month, and were in the act of taking Calais, and so on. He supposed those things had now happened. His captors explained that these things had not yet happened, but that England was finished. Mr. Simpson replied that they must not labour under any unfortunate mistake—England was just beginning.

#### REGRETS.

Mr. Simpson's impression was that the Austrians and Hungarians all regretted that they were at war with England. They had never thought it would come to that. The unit went on to Bludenz, where they spent nine days and were treated with the same friendliness and courtesy. All the time they were in Austria they never got any better, and the hotel-keeper at Bludenz apologised very much about not having any pork to give the Englishmen. Tobacco was very scarce, yet the Austrians presented them with a box of cigars for the men and many cigarettes for the ladies. They came home by Switzerland and had no further trouble, not even at the English Custom-house.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

### COMING COLLAPSE.

Mr. Edgar Crammond, the secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, in an address to the London Chamber of Commerce on the finance of the war on March 29, estimated Germany's daily war expenditure at nearly five millions. Concurrently with the increased pressure of the British navy, her supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials accumulated before the war were becoming exhausted, and she had already derived the full advantage from the supplies stolen from Belgium, Northern France, and Poland. The burden of financing her Allies was falling with growing weight upon Germany. Her investments abroad were in nearly as deplorable a condition as her shipping. Out of a total of £1,160,000,000 more than half was unrepayable, and would probably be worthless for many years after the conclusion of peace. The financial outlook for Germany was desperate. He was inclined to believe a report which had reached him from a Swedish source that the German Government had already decided in principle that immediately on the conclusion of peace she would attempt to raise an enormous foreign loan making in front of all the war loans and bearing a very high rate of interest. She would, in effect, repudiate her internal war debt. He did not believe that Germany was living and fighting solely upon what she was producing. She was living upon the fat which she accumulated during the past forty years of intensive economic development. The system of war finance which Germany had adopted was a marvellously efficient machine for enabling the German people to attempt to live and fight by taking in each other's washing, but it would enable Germany to carry on for any great length of time the most expensive war in the history of the world. The decline in the exchange value of the mark, which now stood at an average depreciation of 29 per cent., and failures taking place among the large banks, despite the frantic efforts of the Government to keep the financial machine going, pointed to the approach of the greatest financial debacle which the world had ever seen.

#### BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

As to British war finance, although we were the least prepared of the Powers financially as well as militarily, the inherent strength of our credit system had rapidly shown itself. During the first five months of the war our gold reserve increased from 27 millions to 69 millions. While Germany was unable to raise any proportion of her war expenditure by additional taxation, we had managed to obtain 146 millions from taxation in the first twenty months of the war. We had increased our savings from an average of about 350 millions per annum to well over 600 millions—a remarkable achievement considering the increased cost of living. A striking feature of the economic history of the war was the recuperative power and mobility of our credit system. The celerity and ease with which we were adjusting the upheaval of our foreign trade balance should be regarded as a remarkable achievement in the future, and a tribute to the soundness of our banking methods. In spite of our blunders and unpreparedness, we saw no reason to take a pessimistic view of our economic position. It was sound to the core.

The comparative ease with which we have overcome the financial and economic difficulties of the first nineteen months of the war had been attributed by the "Manchester Guardian" to our Free Trade policy. There is, I venture to think, no more ground for this contention than there would be for the claim that under a protective system we should have done still better. The real source of our economic strength is the fact that we are a going concern, and that is due to the magnificent services which the navy has rendered to the Empire and to our Allies.

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## THE IRISH GUARDS.

### KING'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR VALOUR.

The King and Queen drove to the headquarters of the Irish Guards in London on March 17 and after the King, the Colonel-in-Chief of the Guards, had inspected the 3rd Battalion, the only battalion at present at a home station, sprigs of shamrock were presented to the officers and men by the Queen. Lord Kitchener received their Majesties, and with him were Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the Home District, and Mr. John Redmond, M.P.

After the King had inspected the men the Queen decorated him and Lord Kitchener with shamrock, and then offered a bunch to Mr. Redmond, who discarded the sprig he was wearing and replaced it with the one from the Queen. Then the officers were called up to receive boxes of shamrock from the Queen; and these they handed to the non-commissioned officers, who distributed the contents among the men.

An officer, two non-commissioned officers, and two privates were then called forward to receive from the King decorations bestowed for gallant service in the field.

**THE KING'S SPEECH.**  
When the presentation was over Lord Kitchener took his place in the centre of the parade, and the King addressed the battalion. He said:—

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Irish Guards.—On St. Patrick's Day, when Irishmen have over unite to celebrate the memory of their patron saint, it gives me great pleasure to inspect the Reserve Battalion of my Irish Guards, and to testify my appreciation of the services rendered by the regiment in this war. The regiment was created by Queen Victoria in 1900 to commemorate the heroism of Irish regiments in the South African War. By the splendid achievements in your first campaign you have proved yourselves worthy of this proud tribute to Irish valour, and have fully maintained the high traditions of my Brigade of Guards.

I gratefully remember the heroic endurance of the 1st Battalion in the arduous retreat from Marseilles to Lyons, and that on November 1, when, as Lord Cavan, your brigadier, wrote, those who were left showed the enemy that Irish Guards must be reckoned with, however hard hit. After 28 days of incessant fighting against heavy odds the battalion came out of the line less a glorious tribute to Irish loyalty and endurance. The graves that mark the last resting-place of your gallant comrades will ever remain a source of our remembrance.

#### THE UNQUENCHABLE SPIRIT OF THE IRISH.

In conferring the Victoria Cross on Lance Corporal, now Lieutenant, Michael O'Leary, the first Irish Guardsman to win this coveted distinction, I was proud to honour a deed that in its fearless contempt of death illustrated the spirit of my Irish Guards. At Loos the 2nd Battalion received its baptism of fire, and confirmed the high reputation already won by the 1st Battalion.

I deeply deplore the loss of so many officers and men, including, alas! three commanding officers. But the splendid appearance of the men on parade to-day, among whom I am glad to see many who have recovered from wounds and sickness, tells me that the spirit of the Irish is unquenchable. It has been a great pleasure to the Queen to hand you the shamrock, the annual gift of Queen Alexandra. It is the badge which unites all Irishmen, and you have shown that it stands for loyalty, courage, and endurance in adversity. May it carry you to victory. Be assured that in all trials to come, my thoughts and prayers will be ever with you, and I wish you all good luck.

Lord Kitchener, in reply, said: The words which have been spoken by your Majesty to-day will not fade from our memories, and I trust and believe that the confidence expressed by your Majesty will be amply justified, and that the 3rd Battalion will be in the future, as the regiment has always been since its creation, ready to respond to every call of duty to its country and to the King.

He ended by calling for "Three cheers for the King," "Three cheers for the Queen," and "Three cheers for Queen Alexandra, whose gracious gift we have received with so much pleasure to-day." The cheers were given with the greatest vigour.

#### AFRAID TO EAT.

**WEALTHY DYSPEPTIC DIES OF STARVATION.**

An inquest was recently held upon a wealthy man who had died of starvation. He was a victim of digestive trouble and afraid to eat because of the pain which it brought on. This tragic proof of the folly of dieting should serve as a warning to those of our readers who experience pain and unpleasantness after eating. It should be remembered that indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence and wind are usually but symptoms of excessive acidity and food fermentation. The acid retards digestion, turns the food sour and causes fermentation and wind. Obviously, therefore, it is acidity which is the cause of practically all the ailments of digestive and stomach trouble, and that is why physicians advise sufferers to take *disrupted* magnesia after meals. Disrupted magnesia is not drug or medicine but an antacid and food corrective which can be obtained from high-class chemists everywhere. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water after meals will neutralise instantly neutralise acidity and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting, and if dyspepsia would only eat this simple preparation they would soon find that dieting unnecessary; disrupted magnesia would enable them to eat hearty meals without fear of pain to follow.

## A SERBIAN ROBIN HOOD.

### THE FRIEND OF THE WEAK.

One of the most picturesque figures of the European war, writes the New York "Evening Post," is the Serbian "komitadjij," or guerrilla Ivan Stokovitch, known to fame as "Babounsky." The name is drawn from the famous Babouna Pass, where recently the Serbs so long held the invading Bulgarians at bay. Ivan Stokovitch comes from that part of Serbia, and is therefore known to his followers—and to the Serbian population at large by a nickname indicating the fact.

A slight man, tall, with honest, grey-blue eyes and the pale features of a student, he impresses the stranger with anything but the terror which his name inspires. Nor do his looks belie his real profession. For the redoubtable "Babounsky" was a school teacher until fired by an ardent patriotism, he gave up his classes to gather about him a band of intrepid spirits in the fight for the release of the Turkish part of Serbia from the Ottoman yoke.

Ever since the first Balkan War he and his followers have been under arms. Unrecognised by the laws of war, they have taken their own risks of capture and instant execution. Their refuge is in the Serbian mountains, and they have been willing to trust their security to their own astuteness and the imprugnability of their numerous hiding places.

During the brief periods separating the first Balkan War from the second and the second Balkan War from the present European struggle, the internal administration of Serbia was in such a state of disorder that it seemed to "Babounsky" better to retain his hand under arms and to assist in the administration of a rough-and-ready justice than to send his followers to their own feroresides. In this capacity even in the short intervals of peace he kept his name as a kind of modern Robin Hood—the friend of the weak and the terror of the evildoer.

Especially since the complete breakdown of the Serbian administration following the flight of the Government to Scutari has "Babounsky" become a personage of prime importance in Serbia. Before the advancing German and Bulgarian armies town after town was evacuated. Sometimes the inhabitants were able to take a few of their belongings with them; more often they were forced to leave with the clothes they wore as their only possessions. But especially in the southern part of Serbia, where the greater part of the inhabitants are really of Turkish or Bulgarian extraction, only the Serbian fled and the Turks and Bulgarians remained. While waiting for the arrival of the armies of their compatriots, they were not averse to going through the Serbian dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles.

"Babounsky" did not approve of this. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and all in them would fall into the hands of the conquerors. That was all right—the chance of war. But that former neighbours should do the looting was not in "Babounsky's" code. And those who tried it were dealt with in a most summary manner.

#### HIS TREATMENT OF SPIES.

Whoever among the Bulgarians was suspected of giving information to the advancing Bulgarian armies also received short shrift. A story is told of the first Balkan War when a certain pseudo-Serb known as "Kechko" was suspected of treason to the Serbian cause. "Babounsky's" band appeared upon the scene one night, and "Kechko" and four others were arrested, tried in secret by the band at midnight, and sentenced to be "sent to Salonika"—that is, taken to the bank of the Vardar River, stabbed, and thrown in, their bodies to drift down with the current to Salonika. All five were lined up on the bank. "Babounsky" gave the signal for the fatal blows to be struck. But, unfortunately, "Kechko's" executioner, a lawyer from Belgrade, had never killed a man before, and his hand slipped. The five bodies were thrust into the Vardar, but "Kechko" was alive.

A week later the Serbian Consul at Salonika was called to the hospital. "Kechko" told him the story of his escape from death, but begged that it be kept secret until after his departure for the United States. Ultimately, recovered from the unskillful stab of the Belgrade lawyer, "Kechko" quietly departed for America, where he lives.

Whenever the Allied troops have need of fresh meat or wood or mules one of the officers acquaints a Serbian with what is required. The next day 20 sheep, two cords of wood, or 100 mules are brought in the Negosin or Kaphadar, as the case may be, by Serbian peasants. The peasant collects an equitable sum for the goods delivered, and in time each Serbian who has been involuntarily levied upon for a lamb or wood, or a mule receives his payment. "Babounsky" does not even keep a commission.

#### DR. N. HALL'S HEALTH-TONER

When, too, either Serb or Bulgarian in one of the towns occupied by the Allied troops behaves in a grasping or dishonest way towards the French or the British it is not long before the punishment arrives. The punishment may take various forms, from death for treason to a dozen blows with a stout stick for cheating one of Serbia's allies. The punishments, however, are rare. "Babounsky's" reputation is too well known. The magic phrase, "Listen, my friend—I shall see that 'Babounsky' hears of this!" "Babounsky" hears of this!" generally has its effect.

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## THE NEW ARMY.

### FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

#### JOTTINGS BY A SOCIAL STUDENT.

The letters from which the following extracts have been published in the "Manchester Guardian" were written to his wife by a well-known student of social economics, who is now a sergeant in one of the New Army battalions.

After a good passage we landed at the obvious place, and first of all we marched about three miles from the steamer in pouring rain to a camp. There was no food for the men, except what they could get at a Y.M.C.A. hut, which was luckily still open. We went to bed on the soaking ground, and as it continued to rain for the next twelve hours the tents were soon a swamp. At about 10.30 a.m., we marched back to the station, and after five hours' journey in cattle trucks arrived at the place where we were to detain. On getting out, the men, who were now rather exhausted, were dismayed to hear that they had a ten-mile march before them; for you must remember we had all our kit on our backs and 120 rounds per man—no small weight. In fact, it turned out to be about fifteen, for our guide lost his way, and we trudged in blinding rain along country lanes and field-paths, which were a sea of mud, in pitch darkness.

#### PIGS AS COMPANIONS.

My own section is billeted in a barn. Between it and the house there is the usual courtyard full of manure, and a platoon sergeant and I have seized a little shed for ourselves, which is all right except that only a thin partition separates it from the pigs, which grunt horribly but seem fairly clean. I write this in the kitchen of the house. The man, as usual, is at the war (83 have gone from this village out of a population of 600), but the mother and daughter are very kind. I am very glad to have seen something of the peasants from inside; they are extraordinarily anxious to be helpful, sharing their evening meal, and have the best of manners. In fact, they are really decent people, without servility or awkwardness, for which, I suppose, one must blame—in part, at any rate—the Revolution, and they live comfortably, though the women work hard.

This evening I've spent in the house of an aged couple who made me some coffee. The husband remembers 1870, when the Germans were here for four months. His wife's remark, "We lived with them like brothers," makes one feel how monstrous war is. To-day we dressed ourselves in gas helmets (only a practice). They are exactly like the masks worn by the Inquisitors in a very horrid picture in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," over which I used to gloat in my childhood, as a Sunday treat. Also one chokes in them; if the gas is worse it must be very bad.

#### GERMAN SNIPERS.

Just a line to say we are safe back from four days in the trenches. Weather was awful, and we are covered with mud; even rifles too dirty to fire. My dug-out was deep in slime, but the danger was not great. There were two or three patient German snipers, but one soon got to know the dangerous places and kept dead. One man in another company was slightly wounded. They dropped a shell into the middle of my platoon when it was clearing out, and by a miracle it only scratched his arm, though it fell about three feet off him. His only remark to the officer who ran up was, "Is that all that they can do in the way of shells, sir?" Really the actual fighting must be confined to a tiny percentage of the men "at the front"; the remainder are building, entrenching, feeding, making roads, driving mules, etc. In fact, it must take scores of highly skilled men to make one corpse.

The people are most curious about you, and demand to see your photograph. They are astonished at our being volunteers; we must be a little mad, they think. As one put it, "You do not, then, love your wife!" I reassured them on that point, but they protested that in France no one would fight unless compelled, "parce qu'on ne veut pas se faire tuer." The peasants live in a way that would rather suit me—lots of dirt, dogs, cats, and pigs sprawling everywhere, and a general sense of being one's own master and allowed to do the devil one's own way—a sort of rural bohemianism which shocks the urban propriety of Kitchener's highly civilised army. They see no drains and weep, where I see no squire and rejoice.

I played a game of football this afternoon. . . and in the morning went to service held in a little French school, adorned with, instead of the Ten Commandments, irreproachable maxims recalling the civic religion of Rousseau:—"Rich and poor should respect each other." "Great everyone whom you meet courteously." "Do not speak in the presence of your elders till you are spoken to." "He who drinks once will drink again," and so on in equitable, concise, irrefutable sentences, like the edicts of some benign and infallible judge.

We are still in the same village. As far as material comfort goes, we are better off than ever we have been. The company sergeants are all billeted together, and the old lady to whom our house belongs, and who lives next door, spoils us dreadfully. She is quite hurt if I don't have meals with her, and always calls me "my dear," explaining to her neighbours as she puts my head that I am really "bien gentil," as though I were a good tempered dog. Poor thing! her three children disappeared when the Boches took Lille at the beginning of the war, and she has never heard of them since.

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**"PACIFYING" MEXICO.****A HARD TASK FOR DR. WILSON****DIFFICULTIES OF AN ADVANCE.**

If it be true that German intrigue is assisting to embroil the Washington Government with Mexico, the move is indeed an adroit one, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." For the task of "pacifying" her disorderly neighbour will go a long way toward deflecting the attention of the United States from the European situation, and will strengthen the influence of those who insist that the problems of the American continent are enough to occupy the State and War Departments at one time. If a policy of intervention is adopted at all, it will have to be carried out in a thoroughgoing fashion. A mere flying expedition or a demonstration of force will not be enough. The United States will find itself committed to a campaign which will not be over until the whole territory of Mexico is reduced to order. What that means may be partly understood from the fact that the total area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. That is to say, Mexico is more than six times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom; or, measured by another standard, it is nearly as large as Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Norway put together.

At one time the General Staff of the United States army contemplated an invasion from the north as the main feature of a Mexican campaign, if intervention became necessary. It is believed that this plan has been recently revised in favour of the use of Vera Cruz as a base for an attack upon the capital, Mexico City. There are two important precedents for this strategy. In a previous American war with Mexico, General Scott landed near Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, and entered Mexico City on the following September 20. The Emperor Maximilian, with 40,000 troops of the flower of the French army, disembarked at the same port on January 7, 1862, and did not reach the capital until June 10, 1868.

As the crow flies, it is only 180 miles from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Unless the American commander can transport his forces by airship, he will scarcely be able to follow the bird's route, inasmuch as it barely escapes the top of Mount Orizaba, an extinct volcano 15,000 feet high and perpetually covered with snow. To avoid this obstacle, the Mexican Railroad passed to the south of it, while the newer and narrower gauge Inter-oceanic Railroad makes a detour to the north. The more accessible route is that of General Scott, which corresponds to the line of the latter railway. It is unlikely that either railway would be of much service to an invading force. On both lines there are hundreds of places where a single dynamite cartridge would break up the line for days or weeks, either by blowing up a culvert over a deep ravine or by throwing down tons of rock from the overhanging mountains to obstruct the track.

AN UPHILL TASK.

This possibility suggests the main difficulty with which an invading army would have to cope—the nature of the ground. From Vera Cruz to Mexico City it is uphill nearly all the way. Most of the fighting would be done in narrow defiles, with Mexican soldiers occupying the heights. Take, for instance, the route of the Inter-oceanic Railroad, about 295 miles in all. For about 40 miles, from Vera Cruz to Colorado, the road is level. Then the rugged country begins. At Jalapa, only 82 miles from the coast, the country has already risen to an altitude of 4,610 feet, or nearly 57 feet to a mile. At Puebla, 90 miles further on, the elevation is 7,125 feet. The intervening terrain is of such a character as to make the effective use of artillery by an invading force well-nigh impossible. The passes that could be negotiated are few, and easily defended. In short, the difficulties of making one's way through such a country and of keeping the lines of communication intact are so great that it would be quite idle to speculate on the length of time it would take for even a powerful force to make its way from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Meanwhile, no doubt, an invasion would be in progress from the north—probably by two routes, one from Laredo and the other from El Paso. When ultimately, via Queretaro and Huichapan, the invaders had reached the capital, they would have about 2,500 miles of communications to keep open and the territory in effective occupation would not be more than twenty miles on either side of the railway. Presumably, too, substantial garrisons would have to be left in the cities that had been taken. There would remain, still untouched, a vast territory to the west of the trunk lines of the Mexican national railways. An authority who knows this region well has described it as consisting of "inaccessible plateaux, great mountain chains, canyons that are veritable rents in the continent, passes that could be defended by a single machine-gun against army corps, and valleys in which the defenders could subsist with ease." Parts of this territory are such that "those holding them could go to war between crops and manage to keep the invaders at bay."

MEXICO'S "PREPAREDNESS."

It has to be remembered, with regard to all the expeditions contemplated, that the Mexico of to-day is a very different "pro-

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Extract from the "Times of India," 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six feet pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goudas as Secretary.

THE LATE JUSTICE M. G. RANADE. 7 ft.

position" from the Mexico of 1847 or 1832. She has an ammunition factory of her own and a superior military school. Some of her leaders are men of genuine military capacity, and the civil dissensions of the last few years have given her fighting men an experience that would count for something. In 1913, when the United States seemed perilously on the brink of intervention, the estimates of competent American military authorities as to the number of men that would be required to "pacify" Mexico varied from 300,000 to 500,000, and an expenditure of a million dollars a day was commonly regarded as a minimum. Further, if Mexico is a difficult country to get into, it would be scarcely less difficult, for other reasons, to get out of. Intervention might well bring the United States to a point where it would feel compelled to take over the administration of the country—as in the case of Cuba—and to assume, for an indefinite period, responsibility for the safety of foreign residents and their property. The cost of intervention, both in men and money, would certainly be so heavy that we may be sure nothing but a conviction of its overwhelming necessity will induce President Wilson to take any irrevocable step.

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